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PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE DOORSTEP.

The conference meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited
To see the girls come tripping past,
Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall
By level musket-flashes litten,
Than I, who stepped before them all,
Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no, she blushed and took my arm!
We let the old folks have the highway,
And started towards the Maple Farm
Along a kind of lovers' by-way.

I can't remember what we said,
'Twas nothing worth a song or story,
Yet that rude path by which we sped,
Seemed all transformed and in a glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
The moon was full, the fields were gleaming,
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet
Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff—
O sculptor, if you could but mould it!—
So lightly touched my jacket-cuff,
To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone—
'Twas love and fear and triumph blended,
At last we reached the fort-worn stone
Where that delicious journey ended.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
With what a daring wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead,
The moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face, as if it said:
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips till then had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister,
But somehow, full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her!

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
O listless woman! weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill,
I'd give—but who can live youth over!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Death of a Prince.

The young Duke of Brabant, Prince Leopold Ferdinand, heir apparent to the crown of Belgium, died last week at the palace of Lacken, near Crussels. He had been ill a long time, but recently an improvement was reported and his recovery was hoped for. He would have been ten years old if he had lived till the twentieth of next June. The only other children of the King are two girls, aged respectively eleven and five. The reigning family of Belgium is nearly related to those of Austria, England, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and other German States also to the house of Orleans, the deceased Prince having been a great grandson of Louis Phillippe. He was a nephew, also of "Poor Carlotta," the ex-empress of Mexico.

THE BITTER SECRET.

BY W. H. BUSHNELL.

Never had the bright blossoms of hope been showered around a betrohal of more promise than that of Maude Livingstone. Her "accepted" was both a man and a gentleman in strictest meaning of the term. Beauty, too, had dowered both, she with rippling tresses of the deepest auburn, eyes so very blue that a shadow changed them almost to a hazel, and puzzeled the beholder; a complexion of the purest white through which the tell-tale blood curdled in roseate blushes, nose as daintly carved as ever sculptor dreamed; and a small mouth whose coral cleft lips revealed a line of regular and dazzling white pearls within. And yet there was an expression about those little lips that betokened a firm will if the heart should ever be called upon to battle for the right, an expression such as has carried heroes through the whirlwind of battle, and made martyrs die triumphantly and with songs of rejoicing at the faggot bound stake.

For him, if he was the opposite in his strongly sinewed form, and his eagle eye, in his black and straight hair, and somewhat strongly marked features, he was still gifted far more than is usually the case with manly beauty—was just such a one as a true hearted woman would look up to and lean upon—just the human oak around which the more tender human ivy would clasp its tendrils lovingly and cling to, even though want or shame should come, to the bitter end.

But there could be no fear of this for them. Education and wealth forbade even the thought of such a future; and when the soft moon shimmered through the interstices of the cherry trees and made the ripened fruit glitter like globes of blood, they fell upon as true a heart-plighting as was ever seen upon earth.

Yet the next night they met again, and how all was changed! Sunlight, starlight, all of hope and joy was banished from their young hearts, and dense darkness reigned alone and triumphant there. A few short hours, and the trail of the serpent was over all the love-flowers, and the poison was distributed into every bud of glorious promise.

"My God, Maude!" was the exclamation of her lover, as he came to the very spot that had thrilled with the words of endearment, and saw how ghastly was her face. "Oh, my God! Maude, what is the matter with you?

"Nothing."

The accent was firm, although the words came from trembling lips—lips now robbed of their coral hue and wearing almost the ashy one of death.

"But something is the matter," he replied, as he sat down by her side, and stretched out his arms to clasp her to him.

"Did I not say 'Nothing?'" and she repulsed his caresses, and moved further away.

"Maude, darling, I will not be put off in this manner. Something terrible is the matter, and I have a right to know what it is."

"You know all that you ever will—all except one thing."

"Are you mad, Maude, that you talk thus?"

"Mad? Oh, heaven! I fear that I soon shall be. Oh, that I could die—die!"

"But tell me what is the matter. Something far more than common must have driven you to a state of feeling like this."

"Yes, something has happened; something more than terrible; and she repeated the words as if weighing well their importance; "something that you will never know—that none but God and Dr. Macolm will ever even dream of until the grass is grown green above me."

"Maude, Maude, this is terrible. You will not—you cannot—keep this secret from me."

"I must, and will. My life whole life—is blasted; but as God is your judge, think no evil of me, for I am innocent either in thought, word or deed, of anything wrong."

"Maude, I will not listen to such words. You shall tell me this secret that is crushing you to the earth. Think of last night, of the promise you made in the sight, as it were, of God and his holy angels, and refuse me if you can."

"That spell is broken—that promise is void," she answered, with a sigh that was more like the wailing of a broken harp-string when suddenly struck by a careless hand, than a human voice "Yes, that dream is broken. Happiness and I are strangers henceforth and forever. Here is your ring—take it. It shall never rest upon finger of mine again. With its parting I take back all that I have ever promised. I cannot, will not be your wife."

"Not my wife? Now I know that you are mad indeed."

"No, you wrong me. If you only knew all, you would not judge me thus harshly."

"Maude, Maude, what am I to think? You are suffering, suffering far beyond your nature to bear, and you deny me the poor consolation of sharing your sorrow, of attempting to lighten your burden."

"You must think what you will, only no wrong of me; I have not the power of altering it. As I have already said, when the grave closes over me you will learn all; but until then, nothing."

"Then you never loved me!"

"Never loved you? Great Heaven! I have never loved you half as wildly and deeply as at this very moment."

"Take back this ring and tell me all."

"Never! You know not what you ask."

An hour of vain effort—an hour of entreaty, urged by eloquence and intensified by love, satisfied that she, so gentle and yielding to him before, had become iron in this. She would not renew her troth—would not take again the engagement ring—and he bowed his head upon his hands, and, strong man as he was, wept like a little child.

"But one thing, Maude, my darling," he resumed, after a long pause of bitter thought. "Tell me if there is no way in which I can help you; if not as a lover, at least as a man?"

"No none; but there is a favor I would ask of you;" she looked up pleadingly, her eyes streaming with tears.

"Name it. Anything that man can ever do, shall be done."

"It is but little. Never seek me again until I send for you. Will you promise me that?"

"If you will promise to call upon me as a brother when I can be of even the most trifling assistance."

"I promise before God."

"And I. May He not deal lightly with the one who first ignores the compact. But is there no single thing that I can do for you before I go?"

"None. One word might reveal all. My trust is in God—God and Doctor Malcom."

"Doctor Malcolm!" he repeated almost savagely. "Doctor Malcom! By Heaven! —he shall tell me," and he clasped her in his strong arms, kissed her warmly before she had time to resist, and darted away, determined to find the physician and force the secret from him.

But he calculated without his host. Doctor Macolm was not the kind of a man to divulge confidences, even if lightly made, and much less so when it was one of vital importance, and so the half distracted lover flew to the mother for information—and met with like succes. The poor afflicted woman wrung her hands and wept bitterly, but had nothing to tell. The secret had been kept from her as well as him. Not even she had been taken into her daughter's confidence.

And so long weary weeks passed away, with Maude Livingstone constantly growing more feeble. All of beauty was fading from her face. The fair skin was becoming sallow and wrinkled; the bright eyes were losing their glorious azure, the lips were drawing back shrivelled and shrunken from the snowy teeth, and the very hair seemed to be burned from the roots by some terrible fire of the brain. Ah! that terrible secret was fast, very fast bearing her down to the grave.

But still she dragged herself, day after day, to the home of the physician. Dragged—for the sprightly walk had changed into the movements of an old woman to whom even "the grasshoppers had become a burden."

And her lover was little better off. He, too, grew thin, and was almost heart broken. Terrible as was the effort, he kept from Maude, and if they chanced to meet, he turned his eyes away that he might not see what a very wreck she had become. Every strategy he had tried had failed. He could neither entrap her nor the doctor into a divulgement. And thus he was forced to bide the time when she should call him again to her side.

But what could that fatal, terrible secret be? He thought of everything possible except those that would reflect on her. To his honer be it said, he never thought—never allowed any one to speak of her except in terms of the highest praise. To him she had been, and would ever be, pure as an angel, until she was one in reality.

Six weeks—three months—a year passed, and yet there was no change except that she had wasted to a shadow; that she no longer was seen abroad; that her glorious voice was hushed in the choir; and that her merry laugh had dwindled away to the ghost of an echo. Yet still there was no revelation, still none were the wiser as to the cause of her illness.

"Great Heaven! will this suspense—this almost mortal agony, never end?" said the disconsolate lover, as he returned home one evening, after having, by accident, caught sight of the face he had loved so well, for the first time in months—months which had been agony, and yet during which his love had suffered no abatement.

"Is there no power to save her? Oh, that I could know the worst, and at once! Certainly it could not be as terrible as this uncertainty. I must—must know. I cannot live any longer thus. She, my Maude, my darling, will not see me, and I have promised not to molest her; but the doctor, the doctor! I'll wring the secret from his very heart!"

But fortunately, perhaps, he was saved from his rash determination by the sudden arrival of a messenger from Maude, and with flying feet he hastened to her side.

"Maude, my darling, my daring!" was all he could exclaim, as he sank by the bed upon which she was lying, whiter than even the snowy linen.

"Robert!" and the shrunken arms drew his head nearer to her, and her lips rested upon his forehead in a holy kiss.

Not such a one as had passed when the sweet words of the betrothal were spoken, but such a one as we shall receive from the spirit lips of angels, when they welcome us to the shining shore.

Father, mother, sisters and the physician were gathered around that bed which all felt would soon be one of death—not death from the secret millstone that had so long crushed her heart, but from natural causes—from one of the thousand ills that poor human nature is subject to.

"Is there no hope?" Maude asked as soon as she command her feelings.

"None," replied the physician, sadly, as he turned away to wipe his eyes.

"As God wills. But now I release you from silence. You can tell all. Tell him how much I loved him. Tell him how I have suffered for these long months, and all for his dear sake."

And the doctor did tell all. He told that on the very night of their betrothal she had been bitten by a rabid dog, and believing that she would die from the terrible disease that would follow, she had nerved herself to keep the secret—to free him from his engagement, and had suffered more than tongue can tell.

"And if you had lived, you would still have kept silence?" asked her lover.

"To the end. But all is past now. The sickness, fatal though it may be, has brought great happiness. Kiss me, Robert, darling. I am dying—dy———"

"Hush!"

With startling emphasis the physician uttered the word. He saw that a great change was talking place, and it was not death, but life.

Again the cherries hung quivering like blood drops among the green leaves, and the soft moonlight flashed like silver fire between. And again it shines upon Maude Livingston and her lover-husband. The past has vanished like some distempered dream, and in a few short months, when the roses shall bloom fully again upon her cheeks, no one will ever dream that she so nearly journeyed through the dark valley and shadow of death, to prove the trials and triumphs of love, and gain a life-long happiness.

—An iron brig, designed to carry molasses in the bulk, has been built in Boston. Her accommodations are all on deck; the floors are eighteen inches deep, and beneath them are seven circular tanks whose capacity is ninety thousand gallons, and which are connected or disconnected at will.

MARK TWAIN.

Something About the Cleveland Orphans.

On Friday evening last Mark Twain delivered a lecture at Cleveland, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of that city. At the close of his regular lecture Twain said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am well aware of the fact that it would be a most gigantic fraud for you to pay a dollar each to hear my lecture. But you pay your dollar to the Orphan Asylum and have the lecture thrown in. So if it is not worth anything it does not cost you anything! [Laughter.] There is no expense connected with this lecture. Everything is done gratuitously and you have the satisfaction of knowing that all you have paid goes for the benefit of the orphans. I understand that there are to be other entertainments given week after next for the same object, the Asylum being several thousand dollars in debt, and I earnestly recommend you all to attend them and not let your benevolence stop with this lecture. There will be eating to be done. Go there and eat, and eat, and keep on eating and pay as you go. [Great laughter.] The proprietors of the skating rink have generously offered to donate the asylum the proceeds of one evening, to the amount of one thousand dollars, and when that evening comes, go and skate. I do not know whether you can all skate or not, but go and try. If you break your neck it will be no matter; it will be to help the orphans.

Don't be afraid of giving too much to the orphans, for however much you may give you have the easiest end of the bargain. Some persons have to take care of those sixty orphans, and they have to wash them. [Prolonged laughter.] Orphans have to be washed! And its no small job either for they have only one washtub, and its slow business? They can't wash but one orphan at a time! They have to be washed in the most elaborate detail, and by the time they get through with the sixty, the original orphan has to be washed again. Orphans won't stay washed! I've been an orphan myself for twenty-five years and I know this to be true. [Great laughter.] There is a spirit of impurity and imposition about many ostensibly benevolent enterprises, but there is no taint of reproach upon this for the benefit of these little waifs upon the sea of life, and I hope your benevolence will not stop here. In conclusion I thank you for the patienco and fortitude with which you have listened to me.

"It's a Wise Child that Knows his Own Mother."

A few days since a lady, evidently in deep grief, applied to the Chief of Police to take some steps for the reformation of her son, a lad of 14. She frankly confessed he was addicted to the worst habits, and had got far beyond her control. She wished him sent to the House of Refuge, or, in the event that could not be done, to prison or anywhere, so that a check could be put upon his vicious career. He had possessed himself, she said, at different times, of large sums of money belonging to herself and boarders, and at the time of the last evasion had carried away with him nearly a hundred dollars. The Chief gave orders for his arrest, and on Tuesday morning he was brought to his office. The mother was sent for; and, all her love for him aroused, approached him as only a mother can. She wanted him to promise her to reform, and she would forgive all the past. Imagine her surprise when the young outlaw turned upon her and declared he never saw her before. She was mistaken in the person, he said.

"Are you not my son?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"James what does this mean?"

"Why that I never saw you before—never heard of you; don't know your name or anything about you."

"You are not in earnest?"

"Yes I am."

"And you deny your own mother!"

"I don't know you—I am not your son."

Just then the Chief who had been an amused observer of the young villian's affrontery, interposed:

"Madam you only wished to procure the arrest of your son. As this is not the person, and as I know him to be a thief, I'll have the Recorder send him to prison for six months."

The mother, perceiving the drift of the affair was turning away, when the youth, not appreciating the turn affairs were taking, looked up into his mother's face and, as if a sudden recollection had come to him, said:

"Now I come to look at you good, I believe you are my mother. It is wonderful I didn't know you at first!"

"Yes, it is very surprising," interposed the Chief; "but you were so certain then, we think you are mistaken now; lock him up!" and the disconsolate youth was marched off to a cell.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Woman.

In a recent speech, Mr. Gladstone drew a distinction between the words womanly and womanish. Womanly is an almost reverential epithet. It implies goodness; tenderness fidelity. "Unwomanly rags" was the strongest phrase Hood could find for expressing a garb which unsexed its wearer. An unwomanly woman means a monstrosity; while true womenly pity, or real womanly sympathy, is a something which goes straight to the heart of all who have suffered or are suffering. To be womanly is consistent with talent and genius, though there are many clever women whose womanliness is not pre-eminent. In short to be womanly should be the first grace of woman; and the epithet if applied to man, as it is in rare instances, and under circumstances which are exceptional, conveys an impression of goodness of heart of a nature unspotted by the world, and of trustworthiness unsullied and complete. Womanish is the reverse of all this. It conveys the Oriental or brute notion of a woman, puppets, coy, frightened, useless and without soul or brain—creatures to be used as playthings by the superior animal, and to be thrown aside—being whose humanity is devoid of all that makes humanity holy; such are the womanish women of the sensualits of the East—such is the contemptuous meaning the adjective here bear. To speak of an Englishman as womanish is to hold him up to the bitterest contempt.

A Good Yarn.

In the village of ——— lived a man who had once been judge of the county, and well known all over it by the name of Judge R———. He kept a store and a saw mill, and was always sure to have the best of the bargain on his side, by which he had gained ample fortune; and some did not hesitate to call him the biggest rascal in the world. He was very conceited withal, and used to brag of his business capacity whenever any one was near to listen. One rainy day quite a number were seated round the stove, he began as usual to tell of his great bargains, and at last wound up with the expression—

"Nobody has cheated me, nor they can't neither."

"Judge," said an old man of the company, "I've cheated you more than you ever did me."

"How so?" said the judge.

"If you'll promise you won't go to law about it, nor do anything, I'll tell you, or else I won't; you are too much of a law character for me."

"Let's hear" cried a half dozen voices at once.

"I'll promise," said the judge, "and treat in the bargain if you have."

"Well, do you remember the wagon you robbed me of?"

"I never robbed you of a wagon; I only got the best of the bargain," said the judge.

"Well, I made up my mind to have it back, and—"

"You never did," interrupted the cute judge.

"Yes I did, and interest too."

"How so?" thundered the now enraged judge.

"Well, you see, judge, I sold you one day a very nice pine log, and bargained with you for a lot more. Well that log I stole off your pile down at the mill, the night before, and the next day sold it to you. The next night I drew it back home, and sold it to you the next day, and so I kept on until you had bought your own log of me twenty seven times."

"That's a lie!" exclaimed the infuriated judge, running to his book and examining the log account: "you never sold me twenty-seven logs of the same measurement!"

"I know it," said the vender in logs' "by drawing it back and forth the end wore off, and as it wore I kept cutting the end off, until it was only ten feet long—just fourteen feet shorter than it was the first time I brought it—and when it got so short I drew it home and worked it up into shingles, and the next week you bought the shingles, and I concluded I had got the worth of my wagon back, and stowed away in my pocket book."

The exclamation of the judge was drowned by the shout of the by-standers, and the log-drawer found the door without the promised treat.

Singing Mice.

Musical news naturally gravitates towards the London *Orchassra*, the leading authority in music in England two or three correspondents of that journal tell some stories of singing mice. One writes:

"The existence of these little animals, especially in domestic dwellings, is by most people regarded as mythical, though they are spoken of by writers on Natural History. Last night, however, I had an auricular evidence of the fact. About eleven o'clock I was called down to the basement floor of my house to a singing mouse. From the corner of one of the kitchens, where there was a mouse hole came a song such as one would hear from a well trained canary bird, though in grealty subdued tones. They were soft and sweet beyond description, and the notes perfect and continuous, not a discord among them, and often accompanied by a delicious trilling. For full ten minutes my daughters and I stood listening to the music with absolute astonishment and delight, so clear and exquisite was it. How much longer it might have continued to sing, we know not, for we left it while yet warbling."

Another says:

"About twelve months since we had a singing mouse in my house at South Norwood, and evening after evening he used to amuse us with his delicate little whistling in different parts of the house. I set a trap in one of his haunts, and caught him early one evening. He was allowed to remain there, and continued singing in the trap for upwards of an hour. On examining him I found him of a slightly different color to the common mouse, being more inclined to a 'brownish fawn' color, and the skin soft and silky; the nose was short, and the eyes brilliantly black and bead-like."

And here is the explanation, from correspondent No 3:

"The most trustworthy explanation of the singing mouse phenomenon is that the supposed gifted little musician is in reality the victim to a disease caused by the presence of a worm, probably *cysticercus fasciotaris*, inhabiting its liver. The irritation caused by the presence of this parasite brings on repeated attacks of coughing, the sound of which, through the tiny trachea of a mouse, closely resembles chirping or whistling."

Decrease of Children.

Not long ago Dr. Stover and others, in Massachusetts, in some comments upon the singular fact that the increase of children in that State is limited almost wholly to the foreign population, assigned the cause of it to the commonness of the crime to feticide. It now appears that Maine is following Massachusetts in the decrease of the rising generation. Mr. Warren Johnson, the state superintendent of common schools in Maine, reports to the Legislature that there is a decrease of 16,683 scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years, from the census of 1858. The decrease in the past year has been 3,182; the decrease in 1864 was 4,141, and the total decrease from the maximum of 1860 is nearly 30,000. Mr. Johnson very naturally considers this decrease alarming, but, as he cannot satisfactorily account for it, he proposes a series of inquiries, such as: "Have we ceased to be a producing people?" "Are the vital forces expended in brain labor and lost to physical reproduction?" And are the modern fashionable criminalities of infanticide and feticide creeping into our State community?" Coming from such a source these are questions of fearful import, relating as they do to the populations of rural districts, where there being greater abundance of the means of subsistence and less temptation to crime than in large cities, there is generally supposed to be more morality.

VARIETIES.

—A "china wedding" has been invented, to properly celebrate twenty years of wedlock, undivorced.

—An Englishman has lately confessed cutting his wife in pieces and scattering her remains about in different places seventeen years ago.

—At Bristol, R. I., recently, a man aged 92 was married to a lady of 34. Both had previously been twice married, and the groom now has over 350 children and grandchildren living.

—A San Francisco political club is coming all the way from San Francisco to attend General Grant's inauguration. Not a man of them wants an office.

—There was excellent skating on all the ponds in New York and vicinity on Saturday and the attendance of skaters was immense. It is calculated that there were over 20,000 persons on the Central Park lakes alone.

—The National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, was robbed of $111,500 in bonds and greenbacks, on Saturday night last. The money was deposited in a safe with a combination lock, the latter was successfully picked and the money taken from the safe.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* reports that at a late meeting of railroad Presidents in that city it was resolved to reduce the fare for all persons coming South to prospect or examine the country to the reasonable sum of two cents a mile, all immigrants to travel for one cent per mile.

—Dark dyes for the hair are generally composed of acetate of lead and and sulphur and consequently cause paralysis of the scalp. The London *Spectator*, however, asserts that the only innocuous dark dye is a weak solution of acetate of iron, mixe with glycerine, which gradually darkens the hair and has a tonic effect.

—Henry Fitzherbert, of Chicago, was arrested on Monday, on the charge of theft, and taken to the office of a police magistrate, where he deliberately stepped to the window, broke the glass with his arm, threw himself to the stone pavement below, fracturing his skull so badly that he died a few hours after the occurrence.

—The German citizens of Winona, Minnesota, had a torchlight sleigh ride last week—a custom which is common in the old country. A large sleigh, with a band of music, headed the procession, which was brilliant with transparencies, and lively with the jingling bells.

—An Australian correspondent says that the drainage in Melbourne "is insufficient to carry off the heavy rains that are frequent here in the winter months, and many instances are recorded of children being drowned in the street gutters, and their bodies being carried out to the sea beyond the possibility of recovery."

—Next to ill health, according to the recent report of the director of the Indiana Asylum for the Insane, the principal causes of insanity in the West are domestic troubles and religious excitement. The victims of these disorders are nearly equal in numbers—twenty-seven of the former and thirty of the latter—in the Indiana asylum.

—A woman lately left a train at the Hartford depot (says a Connecticut paper) to get a cup of coffee, and while she was absent the train started, carrying off her baby. The mother waa greatly excited, and the railroad officials telegraphed to Berlin to have the baby "switched" there, which was done, and soon the separated family was collected together.

—Bridgeport, Conn., has a sensation. H Clifford, a young Englishman, a Sunday school teacher, and a Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, has run away to England, abandoning his wife, after robbing her of government bonds amounting in value to $1,400. He was married only last Thanksgiving day, and the whole affair now looks like a deep laid scheme.

—Michael Pumfred, the young man who created an excitement in Middleton, Ct., a few weeks ago by attempting to rob several banks, and who was said by his friends to be crazy, and sent to the State hospital, made his escape on Wednesday evening. He was confined in a room in the fourth story, but escaped by getting out of the window and slipping to the ground by the lightning rod.

—During a domestic unpleasantness in Evansville, Ind., on Monday, a Mrs. Schriener threw a coal oil lamp at her husband's head, which missed him and fell upon the bed. The lamp broke and the burning oil enveloped the bed, which threatened to communicate the fire to the house, and the amiable couple were thus compelled to defer their quarrel to prevent the fire from consuming their residence.

—A private letter has been received by a citizen of Georgetown from John H. Surratt, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, where he arrived after a passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. He states that he made the trip for the benefit of his health and expects to be in Baltimore by the middle of March. He had heard that the court in Washington had discharged his case, and expresses the hope that the authorites are now content.

—The foreign papers refer to an apparatus of Cazal, of Paris, for running sewing machines by electro-magnetism. Water pressure aparatus is now constructed by Coque, and by Paine, of Paris, which can be attached to any hydrant or water pipe; that of the former resembling a horizontal double working steam engine, and weighs but fourteen pounds without the fly-wheel; the other is like a simple oscillating machine, and is much cheaper. Both are said to give very satisfactory results.

—A bet made by a wag of Berlin on New Year's day attracted crowds to one of the principal streets of that city. In this street there is a hairdresser's shop, and the author of the bet had undertaken to sit for four hours, without moving, in the place of the wax figure in the window. At three in the afternoon he appeared at his post, dressed in a white sheet and with a huge wig an his head surmounted with a fur cap. Every effort was made by the bystanders to make him show some sign of life. Street-boys were tempted by the promise of large rewards to make their most ridiculous grimaces; but all in vain. He remained immovable until the clock struck seven, when he rose, bowed gravely to the assembled crowd and retired into the shop.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

HAVE WE A RESPECTED CONSTITUTION?

It is scarcely possible to conceive the motives actuating Congressmen in their efforts to strip the States of their reserved rights. They are but the upstarts of the hour, and should they succeed in destroying the well poised system under which we formerly lived, and supplying its place with a central government clothed with all the State and Federal authority, it could not be a paternal dominion, but must necessarily be a cold, unfeeling despotism, exalted too high to hear the complaints of individual wrongs. And under this must they live the remnant of their lives, and under the same must their posterity suffer. Notwithstanding these inevitable consequences to themselves, we find them daily fretting against the constitution, chafing against its restraints, offering amendments to enlarge its powers making regulations and passing bills, out-side of and in defiance of its provisions, and frittering it away by loose constructions.

Senator MORTON has just introduced a bill forbidding the landing of submarine cables from other countries without the permission and consent of Congress. This is one of the most flagrant usurpations, should it pass, which the Radicals have yet attempted. When have the States granted their right of eminent domain to the Federal Government? Can such grant be found in the Constitution? If not there, then the right remains with the States. Hitherto the Federal Authority was not sufficient to take even necessary land for the construction of forts, dock-yards or arsenals, within a State, without first obtaining the assent of its Legislature. Now, the determination seems to be, with the Radical Congress, to do any thing and every thing they choose, regardless of constitutions, State rights, or any of the fundamental principles so carefully placed in the foundations of our liberties by the wise and patriotic builders of our Republic.

This move of Senator MORTON, is to interfere with a grant made by the Legislature of New York, to a French Company, to land a telegraph or cable anywhere on the coast of that State for the purpose of connecting New York and Brest, and the question is thus seriously raised, whether Congress has power to annul a State's ownership of its own lands! This is an interesting question, to all those States which front on the Alantic coast. Their rights are in jeopardy under this new claim that has been set up on behalf of the Government. A cotemporary remarks, that it would be just as well to concede outright that Congress owns the submerged soil as that it may prohibit the States of which it is a part from ceding its use to others. If the States do not own *all* the land within their respective limits just as much as a part of it, then the General Government does; and we may as well admit consolidation and centralized ownership to the very fullest extent. But it is not to be supposed that any State, under whatever party it may exist, will submit to such a doctrine as that Congress can come in and make such use of its lands as it chooses. The breaking down of the rights of the States has gone farther than was originally feared, but is questionable if it will not be universally opposed at this limit.

SOME GROUND.

Mr. WASHBURNE, recently made a speech on the Pacific Railroad subsides, in which occurs the following remarkable facts:

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) took the floor and addressed the house in opposition to the bill. He called the attention of the house and the country to the fact that one-third of the public domain had been granted away to railroad corporations. The quantity was estimated at one hundred and eighty-five millions of acres, which at the minnimum price of the public lands, would have brought $320,000,000 into the treasury. It was not an over estimate to-day that the value of the public lands voted away by Congress in the last eighteen years has not been less than $500,000,000. The Commissioner of the General Land Office had estimated it as exceeding in the aggregate 5,000,000 of acres the entire area of the six New England States added to the surface of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The grants of the Pacific railway lines alone were, according to the same authority, within about one-fourth of being twice the united area of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man and the islands of the British seas, and within a tenth of being equal to the French Empire proper. This extraordinary statement, he said, must startle the American people if it does not arouse their intensest indignation, and this was in addition to the untold millions of money subsidies. The report of Jessee L. Williams, the Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company showed that the entire length of the road would be 1,110 miles, and that the government subsidies in bonds amounted to $39,500,000, being an average per mile of $36,580. The company's first mortgage bonds would yield over $37,000,000, so that the fund realized from those two sources amounted to over $56,000,000, being an average of $51,034 per mile, exceeding by $16,000 the actual cost of construction and equipment. This yielded a profit to the company of nearly $18,000,000.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The New York Evening *Post* not having the fear of party screws before its eyes, ventures a talk to the Republican party, which we hope will make an impression upon thoughtful men who belong to that organization who are sincerely anxious for the welfare of the country. The *Post* says:

When a political party has a great predominence, it is *pretty sure to draw to itself the rogues, the unscrupulous, and the self seekers in the community.* That is the danger of such an ascendancy. A party may become the tool of corrupt men, because its leaders are careless and over-confident of their strength, and because the rogues and self-seekers are attracted to it from a desire to use it as their instrument.

When a party becomes corrupt, the people who endure for a while with that patience which short-sighted politicians are so sure to misunderstand, presently leave it and take up the other party, even if they run the risk of faring but little better by the change.

It seems to many thoughtful friends of the Republican party that it is running just now a good deal of risk of such a popular desertion. It has amongst its leaders wise, prudent, and good men, but these are, in many cases, *over-ridden by glib-tongued demagogues, by unscrupulous speculators, and by men too ignorant for these times, which demand at least a decent knowledge of political science in the legislator.*

Now that General Grant is elected and is presently to be installed as President, it is time, in the opinion of many good men, for the Republican party to look the future squarely in the face, and to determine upon some policy which shall not be merely hand to mouth. The war is over. Appeals to loyalty will hardly answer in future elections. The country is safe, for four years to come at least, from those terrible Southerners; the universal suffrage cry will scarcely suffice to win the next Presidential election; and Grant has himself announced that policy which, in this case, as in some others, is undoubtedly the best, namely: Honesty.

If the Republican party is to live, it must be the party of economy, the party of equal taxation, the party of fair play. Now, as to economy, look for a moment at some of the schemes which have been brought before the present Congress, and all by Republicans.

* * * * * *

Now this is an intolerable condition of things. The American people are not so foolish as to suffer it to continue long. They are not without resentment, and they are learning, from such documents as Mr. Wells' report, and from the discussions in the press, what is the cause of their sufferings. Suppose the Republican party goes on as it has gone so long. *Suppose it puts off reform; suffers that combination of knavery and ignorance which has made our tax system to thicken at it and make it, if possible, yet worse? What then?* Does any Republican politician imagine the people to be so foolish as not to demand a change, and to seek it in the only way in which the people can get it—by a change of parties?

Who, then, will save the Republican party from destruction? Who will regain for it the confidence of the people? Who will unite to impose upon it *wise* measures, and denounce as contrary to its objects and policy all corruptions, all extravagances, all favoritism, all partial legislation? Unless the party has leaders competent and courageous enough to do this, *it is likely to be ruined, to fall into general disgrace before the administration of Grant is half over.*

At the close of another article noticing Mr. HOLLMAN'S resolutions, offered day before yesterday in the House, the *Post* says:

Mr. Hollman's resolutions were excellent. Both deserved to pass. *But does it not make honest Republicans in the House blush, that on such an important matter as this they have left the initiative to a Democrat*, and are obliged to follow him? What is the leadership of the House worth, or what is the overwhelming majority good for, if it is left for a Democrat to take the lead in movements for retrenchment?

GEN. CASS.

The following are the resolutions passed in the Dauphin county Democratic Convention:

GOVERNOR.

Mr. McFadden then offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, For many years past our western counties have not been represented by any of their own citizens, either in the Senate of the United States or in the Executive Chair of this Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, Under such circumstances, justice and sound policy require that the east and the north should cheerfully concede to the Democracy of that important section of the State the choice of the gubernatorial candidate, especially when they present to us with such rare unanimity a gentleman whose high moral character, distinguished talents and lifelong devotion to Democratic principles, eminently entitle him to the confidence and respect of every Conservative citizen of this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates this day selected to represent the Democracy of Dauphin county in the next Democratic State Convention be and are hereby instructed to use every proper effort to secure the nomination of General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, for the office of Governor.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Mr. Bletz offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That knowing, as we do, our neighbor, Hamilton Alricks, Esq., to be a man of sobriety and industry, of truth and integrity, of intelligence and spotless reputation, standing for many years among the leading members of the Bar of the State, and as many of us know co-operating with the Democratic party through good report and evil report for thirty years, without ever faltering a day, we heartily recommend him to the State Convention as a suitable candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and instruct our delegates to urge his nomination.

CASS IN INDIANA COUNTY.

The Indiana (Pa.) *Democrat* declares for Gen. CASS, for Governor, and truly says:

The Democratic press throughout the State have indicated pretty conclusively that Gen. Cass is the choice of the people for Governor at the election next fall. It seems to be settled that he will receive the Democratic nomination, and we believe that his election, in that event, is sure. General Cass is an honest, high-minded gentleman, and whilst adhering firmly to Democratic principles, he will, if elected, perform the duties of the high office with a strict regard for the honor of his native State. We are perfectly sure that in the discharge of the duties of the position he will regard himself in the event of his election, as the Governor of the entire people, and will not make the office a mere party machine to advance the interests of a particular clique. In his hands the honor of our people and the great interests of our State, as an independent sovereignty, will be safe. It will be a happy day for our people when they can get rid of "the humbuggest Governor," and fill his place with a gentleman of real dignity of character and sound political views

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

We observe an effort is being made to induce the President to pardon Dr. MUDD, SPANGLER and ARNOLD, sentenced for life to the Dry Tortugas, by the same Commission which hung Mrs. SURRATT. The whole proceeding in these cases was precipitate and irrational. It took place at a time when the entire country stood aghast at the perpetration of a most unnatural and appalling crime. It was before a tribunal ignorant of legal proceedings, organized outside and against the Constitution, the members of which had no rule but their own will to control their determinations. In the frantic excitement of the hour, victims were demanded to appease public indignation, and the Commisssion, mistaking this wild demand for the call of duty, furnished the victims on groundless suspicions, setting at defiance the rules of evidence and recking not the the pain, the injustice the suffering and the disgrace mercilessly inflicted. Can time ever wipe the ink-spots from the hands that subscribed the cruel sentences of this lawless Commission?

The palpable injustice done to all the Tortugas prisoners, is exhibited with equal clearness by the Baltimore *Statesman*. We present one as an example, not having room for the others:

Doctor Mudd was living at the time of President Lincoln's assassination, where he had lived during the entire war—in Charles county, Maryland, nearly thirty miles from Washington. Before day, on the morning following the assassination, Booth, accompanied by Herold, came to Doctor Mudd's with a broken ankle. Doctor Mudd set the fractured bone, and Booth and his companion departed. For this, Doctor Mudd was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to Dry Tortugas for life. Unless we can suppose that it was part of the plan of the Conspiracy that Booth should break his leg, and that Dr. Mudd's services should be engaged before hand, it is impossible to conceive what complicity there could have been on the Doctor's part in the President's murder. Some trumped up evidence there was produced at the trial, that Doctor Mudd on one occasion had harbored and fed some rebel soldiers—and that on another he had used some very disloyal language—all of which was effectually disproven; but the bare suggestion sufficed to brand the Doctor as a very black sheep in the eyes of the Military Commission—altogether a suitable person to be sent for life to the Dry Tortugas, and to the Dry Tortugas accordingly he went. There was not a particle of evidence offered—no attempt was even made to show—that Dr. Mudd had knowledge of the fact that the President had been killed, before the following afternoon—hours after Booth had left his house. It is left in doubt by the testimony whether at the time he recognized Booth, who was disguised by a pair of false whiskers, and whom he had not seen for months, and then only on the occasion of a brief interview. Had Doctor Mudd been certain both of the identity of his patient, and of his guilt, his act of humanity would not have made him accessory to his crime. Says Sir Matthew Hale, writing in the reign of Charles II.: "To minister help to an offender, sick or wounded, although he knew him to be an offender, even in treason, will not be sufficient to make the party an accessory after the fact, for it is done on account of common humanity" (1 *Hale, Pl. C.* 332; *Whart. Am. Cr. L., Bk. I*, §146). This is common law and common sense, but the Military Commission held otherwise, and Doctor Mudd is being punished for doing that which it would have disgraced him as a physician and a man not to have done.

NEXT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following is from the *True Democrat*, published in Lewistown, Mifflin county:

When the Democratic State Convention shall meet on the 4th of March, or be postponed to a later period, it is not too early to propose candidates or yet to canvass the merits of those who have already been proposed. Looking over the whole field of those who have already been named, as well as those who might be, our personal preference very decidedly inclines to the nomination of General Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, for Governor. It seems to us that Gen. Cass is emphatically the man for the time; and, if we know and judge him aright, he is just such a man as the Democracy of the old Keystone State delight to honor. Like the noble and beloved Governor Shunk, Gen. Cass is a plain, sturdy, learned, patriotic and incorruptable man, possessing administrative abilities, long tried and of the highest order. To him probably more than any other man in Western Pennsylvania, and especially the great city of Pittsburgh is indebted for its great manufacturing and commercial achievements.

For many years past General Cass has been principally engaged in developing and managing the leading railroad lines, running west from Pittsburgh, and at present holds the position of President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, besides being a Director (if we mistake not,) of the Pennsylvania Central and several other leading roads.

He is one of those sturdy and honest Democrats, who never follow "blind leaders" of their own party into extreme and unreasonable measures, nor yet suffer the seductions of temporary popular excitement to carry them over to the opposite side. Straight-forward, upright, and true to principle, he is a Democrat alike in weal or woe. During the late rebellion, whilst he did all in his power to aid the government in its efforts to crush the rebels, he never hesitated, on all proper occasions, to avow his adhesion to the Democratic party, and his disapprobation of many of the measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

As to Gen. Cass' personal popularity that is as wide as the State itself. Identified as he is with Pennsylvania's leading railroads, and conspicuous as he has been for many years in other public position, s few men are better known throughout the State. This, coupled with the fact that his character is entirely above reproach, renders him, in their judgment, by great odds, the strongest candidate that could be named; and we sincerely trust, therefore, that the State Convention may give us General George W. Cass as the Democratic standard-bearer in the coming campaign.

GENERAL GRANT disposes of the JENKINSES who flutter about him, in a short note to the getters up of the great Inauguration Ball. He says it would be agreeable to him to dispense with the ball altogether, and all sensible men join in that conclusion. General GRANT will be obeyed.

NOTHING BETTER TO BE EXPECTED

Day before yesterday, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States, reported through Senator WILLIAMS, a proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, couched in these words: "Congress shall have power to abolish or abrogate any restrictions on the right to vote or hold office, prescribed by the constitution or laws of any State."

In the platform of the Radical convention that nominated General GRANT, held at Chicago, in May last, is the following, distinctly announced among the fundamental principles of that party: "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

Besides this evidence of duplicity, there are several bills before Congress to enforce negro suffrage upon all the States without constitutional authority. The professions of the Radicals are not to be trusted—the negro has been a profitable stock in trade with them, and they seem to be unable to get along without him. Constitutional guaranties were violated on his account—for him the bargain between the States was broken, and this made the war, and made all the great men brought from obscurity and insignificance by the war. So that with truth may it be said, SAMBO has been a god-send to the Radicals; that their renowned Legislators and Generals are his offspring, and that in the bloody contentions and confusion made about him, thousands upon thousands of rapacious free booters and sharks, have amassed large fortunes and loaded the country with debt and taxation.

It is, therefore, vain to hope that an element which has been their foundation, superstructure and animating spirit, will ever be voluntarily abandoned by the Radicals. Take SAMBO from them, and they have nothing left to cover their nakedness; they would stand before the world as imposters, plunderers and humbugs. They feel his importance to their own continued existence, and fear that with his exit from the political stage, their own disappearance will be inevitable. Hence, it is not to be expected that a party, marshaled by men of such loose morals, will keep any plighted faith, or that they will be more careful in the observance of platforms than they are of the Constitution.

We merely call attention to these evidences of deliberate attempts to delude and deceive their followers, that the professions of their authors may not hereafter mislead or betray any one to their support. It is clear that they lack understanding, or that, if they ever had any, they are now struck with judicial blindness. They are provoking their fate. Their time is at hand. The forty-first will be the last Congress they will ever control. A suffering people, misled and ruined by them, will remember to the latest generation, their hypocrisy, their venality, their rapacity, their charlatanism, their destructive usurpations, and the strange popular insanity that placed the public destines in their hands.

PASTING AND FOLDING.

The joint resolution providing that the pasting and folding be given out to the lowest bidder, was reported from the Committee negatively.

The above few lines of the proceedings at Harriaburg settles the matter. Honest Republicans and moderate men, who are annually captivated by stump orators, with the cry of economy, on the eve of elections, will see how utterly false are their promises. They will not attempt to even appear honest, by pretending to give out jobs in the way settled by common consent all over the country, stimulating competition by proposals. This does not prevent swindling, but it has at least the appearance of fairness, and could be more readily exposed. Our City Councils did precisely the same thing in relation to the printing. Favorites could not be rewarded if money was to be saved to the tax payers, yet these Republicans go on, scattering and stealing the people's money, as if they had no idea of a hereafter. It is a long lane that has no turn, and we are confident in the belief the end of this Republican lane is near at hand.

OLD MOTHER CUMBERLAND SPEAKS FOR GEN. CASS.

The *American Volunteer*, of Carlisle, contains the following handsome notice of Gen. Cass, and no man understands the feelings of the people in that end of the State better than brother BRATTON:

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The selection of John H. Criswell, Esq., as the Delegate to represent this county in the next Democratic State Convention is evidence of the feeling of the Democracy of Cumberland on the subject of next Governor. This county is in favor of Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, and Mr. Criswell is one of his most ardent friends, and this was what elected him.

We have long been of the opinion, and have so expressed our belief frequently, that General Cass is *the* man to receive the nomination. *He can be elected by a triumphant majority.* We don't care who the Radicals run against him, he will be successful. He is a man in the prime of life, aged about fifty, a bold honest, straightforward, intelligent and ardent Democrat. Let the State Convention name General Cass as our standard-bearer, and our triumph is sure.

GEN. BURNSIDE declines a re-election for Governor of Rhode Island, on the ground that he is tired acting as an overseer of SPRAGUE'S farm.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CASS.

We copy with pleasure, an excellent editorial from the *Democrat and Register* of Mifflintown, Juniata county, urging the name of General Cass, for Governor. The centre of the State joins with the extreme east in asserting, that to the West fairly belongs the next candidate. The name of General CASS was offered when Judge WOODWARD received the nomination, and also when HIESTER CLYMER was nominated, both Eastern men, and it was conceded at that time, there would be no opposition to General CASS at the next Convention. The West feels gratified to note the generous spirit manifested in the balance of the State, and can assure its Democracy they will have a candidate they will surely elect, and whom they can take pride in supporting. We give below the article referred to:

GEN. GEORGE W. CASS.

In view of the approaching Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, it is natural to indulge in speculation concerning the fortunate recipient of that honor. It is equally natural to select some political champion from our own section of the State to be the standard-bearer in the coming campaign. But in making selection the rights of the collective body of the Democracy of the whole Commonwealth as well as the fitness of the candidate should enter into our own choice. We should have a strict regard for availability as well as ability. Keeping these political index boards in mind, we fling to the breeze the name of General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, as our choice for Governor, throwing aside all local favorites; and in so doing, we are but giving expression to the feelings of the Democracy of Juniata, whose organ and mouthpiece we are and whose sentiments it is our constant endeavor to reflect.—We have been conversing with quite a number of prominent, influential, and staunch Democrats of the community, and they all with one accord, expressed their preference for the leader of the Western Democracy, and signified their intention to support him for nomination. He is emphatically and with a remarkable unanimity our choice. We can unite on him better than any other man. In fact we have heard the name of no other used. His sound judgment, business tact and experience, skill as a financier, successful management of a gigantic corporation, and his irreproachable and unapproachable character for honesty, integrity, independence and conscientious faithfulness in the discharge of every trust committed to his care, whether great or small, public or private, have recommended him to public favor, and are a prestige of the honor he will add to the office of the chief Magistracy of this Commonwealth if he should be so fortunate as to be elevated ty that position, as we hope and confidently trust he will.

The Democrats of the Western portion of the State have preferred the name'or General Cass several times before our nominating conventions, and for this reason as well as for the intrinsic merit of the man we can assure him of our support in convention. To the West belongs the candidate, as the last two, Woodward and Clymer, were both taken from the East. We note with pleasure that our friends in the West have united so unanimously on one who can command without dissent the voice of the entire Democracy.

CASS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Some time ago the Kittanning *Sentinel* declared for General Cass for Governor. It now says:

The West has not only declared in favor of General Cass, but it appears the East is awakening to the policy of nominating this sterling Democrat. We print in another column an article from Chester county, communicated to the daily Lancaster *Intelligencer*, edited by our talented and good looking friend H. G. Smith, Esq., urging the claims of General Cass upon the Democracy.

Several counties in the West, we notice, have already held their meetings and instructed their delegates to the Convention to vote "first, last and always," for General Cass.

The Supreme Court having decided that the States cannot tax greenbacks, now let Congress repeal the law imposing a tax on incomes. The method is not only a very odious one to the people in general, but it is almost a failure as a source of revenue to the Government, the receipts last year from this branch of taxation amounting to the meagre sum of $32,000,000.—*Phila. Ledger*

The income tax is the most odious of all the taxes paid. It invites prying curiosity into private affairs, is burdensome on the honest man, very light on those who consider it all right to evade it if they can. The latter form an overwhelming majority, particularly of the Radical persuasion. The rich men of this country do not pay their share of the income tax, and the bondholders nothing. Repeal the law, and save false statements of incomes.

HON. ASA PACKER has written a letter in reply to some friends at Chambersburg asking his consent to be a candidate for Governor, in which he says, if the Convention nominates him he will not feel at liberty to decline. Mr. PACKER is not anxious to be dragged into the political arena, nor to be used by designing men to further their own ends, as was the case, beyond all doubt, in New York, when his name was used as a foil for the Presidency. Mr. PACKER is too good a man to be tossed about by politicians.

THE Harrisburgh *State Guard* modestly suggests the necessity for a journalist in the Cabinet of GRANT. This means the other FORNEY. As it has been settled that DON CAMERON takes the Treasury portfolio from Pennsylvania, how can JOHN W. get his neb in, and if DON was not in the ring, it would be all the same for the journalist, as he created a slight unpleasantness with SIMON some time ago.

THE DEFEAT of CUMBACK for Senator in Indiana will be received by the country with satisfaction. He has proven himself a miserable trickster, wasting his life to obtain position by the devious ways travelled only by demagogues. We know nothing of Mr. PRATT, who has been elected, but we feel certain he is better than CUMBACK.

EDWIN M. STANTON is reported as saying:

"I am not a candidate for any office, nor will I accept any position in the gift of the Government. I do not want a place in the Cabinet, and I do not want a foreign mission. I long since announced my purpose to retire to private life. This I have done. And when I say I will not go into public life again, I mean it. My intention is not for to-day, but for all time. I shall never hold public office."

It does not often occur, in this or any other country, in fact, as professional men would say, there is not a case in the books, where a man afflicted with a desire to get rid of the burdens of office, constantly complaining of its responsibilities, involving mental disquietude and physical prostration, who barricaded his official chamber against those regularly appointed and willing to relieve him, who deprived himself of the solace of the domestic hearth, and lived on crackers and cheese handed in through a narrow window, for some tedious months, and yet proclaiming his sufferings in being obliged to hold office. He made a remarkably poor martyr. He has suffered enough for his country, and should now be taken at his word. If ever he gets into office again, it will require GRANT and the standing army to get him out.

SORRY FOR THE MANTLE.

The Warren *Ledger*, speaking of FENTON, who, it appears, is well known in the lumber region, says:

Fenton is a man for these Republican times. He is a renegade Democrat—will scruple at nothing that will advance him and his party. There are honest men in New York who would do the State great credit, but these men were not thought of! The great unwashed Reuben filled the Republican bill. The less honor a man has, the less statesman he is, the better qualifies him to represent the Republican party. And therefore we said in the beginning, his election was the fittest thing a Republican Legislature could do.

The country needs statesmen. The party in power gives it Fentons! It needs great and good men. The party gives it——(we do not hanker after another libel suit.) The mantle of Silas Wright has fallen upon Reuben E. Fenton! We are sorry for the mantle.

The Policy of Mr. Seward Judged by a Semi-Official Organ of the French Government.

The *International*, a semi-official organ of the French government in London, winds up a long article on the protocol just agreed to by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon by the following remarks on Mr. Seward:

The secret of Mr. Seward's diplomacy is not to settle difficulties, but to save appearances. His great art consists in making American Democracy, whose hobby he has to flatter, believe he has been successful. His long and eventful career has been marked by a single idea, devoted to a single aim—the worship of popularity. Upon the altar of that capricious and shifting deity the American Secretary of State has sacrificed all that is held just and honorable by European publicists and statesmen. We have an example of this in the haughty attitude he assumed toward the French government on the subject of the Mexican expedition. He would not certainly have dared speak in that strain had he not ascertained per advance, that the evacuation of Mexico had been decided upon six months previous, because of its unpopularity in France, of the quarrel between General Bazaine and Emperor Maximilian, and of the probable refusal by the French of money for that object. Any one of these three reasons was a sufficient motive for the French to evacuate Mexico. But at this very moment Mr. Seward interferes, and he writes an arrogant dispatch that this will be sufficient to make Americans believe that he has driven the French from Mexico.

The same dodge he has just played in his agreement with England, on the subject of the *Alabama* claims. Incapable of bringing this matter down to a satisfactory conclusion, he adroitly shifts all responsibility by transferring the question to a mixed commission, and by washing his hands of the consequences. If this is what Mr. Seward and his supporters call a solution, they are certainly greatly mistaken. Any person familiar with the Alabama question will certainly fail to perceive how a commission may be better situated to settle the pending difficulties than Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon. The only progress we see in the change is to substitute two judges for one, and consequently to complicate matters. But Mr. Seward's object is reached. He has not overcome any difficulty, he has only saved appearances, and his policy, in this instance, perfectly harmonizes with all the acts of his political career.

The New United States Senator from Delaware.

Thomas F. Bayard, just chosen to be United States Senator from Delaware, for six years from March the 4th, is a lawyer, native of, and residing in Wilmington. He is now about forty years of age. His education was mainly obtained at the famous private school of Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Flushing, Long Island. His early training was for a mercantile career, and after leaving school he was for some three years in the counting house of S. Morris Wain & Co., shipping merchants, in Philadelphia. Upon the death of his elder brother, James A. Bayard, Jr., he commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was in due time admitted to the bar. Soon after he located in Philadelphia, to practice his profession, but after a year or eighteen months, returned to Wilmington. He was appointed United States District Attorney, in April, 1853, but resigned and Hon. D. M. Bates was appointed, in December, 1854. Other than this he has held no public position of importance. Mr. Bayard's father, James A. Bayard, has been repeatedly in the United States Senate, and is now serving out a term. His uncle Richard H. Bayard, served in the same body from 1836 to 1845; and his grandfather, James A. Bayard, from 1804 to 1813. Personally, Mr. B. is an active, energetic and diligent lawyer.—*Wilmington Com.*

Phadelphia Delegates to the State Convention.

SENATORIAL.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Ald. Francis Devitt.	3. Lewis C. Cassidy.
2. Albert Lawrence.	4. Thos. A. McDevitt.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Alex. Diamond.	8. Jacob Spielman.
2. Robert L. Smith.	9. John H. Platt.
3. Ald. W. McMullin.	10. W. Henry Sutton.
4. W. P. Campbell.	11. J. D. Dungan.
5. Michael Sullivan.	12. Godfrey Metager.
6. James McFadden.	15. Stewart Fields.
7. George W. Hays.	17. Joseph Campbell.

"ANTICIPATIONS."

And is the time approaching,
By prophets long foretold,
When a l shall dw-ll together,
One Sheherd and one fold?
Shall every idol perish
To moles and bats be thrown,
And every prayer be offered
To God in Christ alone?

Shall Jew and Gentile, meeting
From many a distant shore,
Around one alter kneeling,
One common Lord adore?
Shall all that now divides us
Remove and pass away,
Like shadows of the morning
Before the blaze of day?

Shall all that now unites us
More sweet and lasting prove,
A closer bond of union,
In a blest land of love?
Shall war be learned no longer,
Shall strife and tumult cease,
All earth His blessed Kingdom,
The Lord and Prince of Peace?

O, long expected dawning,
Come with thy cheering ray!
When shall the morning brighten,
The shadows flee away?
O, sweet anticipation!
It cheers the watchers on,
To pray, and hope, and labor,
Till the dark night be gone.

YOU DID.

As children when we used to play
Upon the beach in muslin frocks,
And formed a tangled disarray
Of soaking shoe- and ta tered socks;
When nurse was driven to complain,
And kind mamma so gently chid,
Begging you ne'er err again,
You said you wouldn't—but you did.

When Betty, whom you worked so hard,
And yet who loved you none the less,
Was prayed, so urgently, to guard
A secret from your governess;
You recollect her puzzled look,
Wishing to do as she was bid,
And voice of badly fringed rebuke,
Which vowed she wouldn't—but she did.

That garden party! far the best
Of any I have e'er enjoyed;
We sat together, while the rest
(Bare chance!) were otherwise employed?
Though your mamma had talked for hours,
And ventured firmly to forbid
A tete-a-tete among the flowers;
You said you wouldn't—but you did.

The things that happened 'neath the shade
Of clematis that clustered fair,
The things we looked, and thought, and said,
And hoped, are neither here nor there.
I know not if the day was fine,
Or 'neath the clouds the sun was hid;
I knew to one request of mine
You said you wouldn't—and you did.

What is Fusel Oil?

The New York dailies, since the report of analytical chemists of the board of excise has been made, are asking the question, "What is fusel oil?" Some have also made a feeble attempt to answer the question which is thus propounded. The query has arisen since the report above alluded to states that out of thirty-two samples of bourbon and brandy obtained from the liquor dealers of this city, all but four contained fusel oil. One daily gives vent to its feelings in the following:

"Is it, after al', such a frightful thing? Dunglison describes it as an acrid, volatile oil, formed in the production of potato brandy, and which is not easily separable from it; and another authority says it accompanies ordinary alcohol in its production from potatoes and grain. Dunglison also says that its chemical composition is analogous to that of alcohol, and that, in small doses, it is highly stimulating—acting like narcotics in general; while in large doses it destroys the mucous membrane of the stomach. The same authority also designates it as "potato oil," grain oil," "corn spirit oil," "amylic alcohol," and hydrated oxide of amyle." Some medical men have considered that in the use of whiskey by consumptives, fusel oil was the effective element—having the tendency to retard the processes of decay in the tissues of the lungs. But there is no question of the ruinous effects of the fusel oil liquors sold in New York.

In regard to the effects of fusel oil upon the human system we can do no better than quote the "United States Dispensatory," which says: "Amylic alcohol, (fusel oil,) as shown by experiments on inferior animals, is an active irritant poison." If that is not sufficiently definite to satisfy anxious and thirsty inquirers, we shall not attempt to make it more so. Of course, it may be taken like other poisons, diluted with water and common alcohol, as it is found in the compounds doled out by honest and conscientious rumsellers without danger of immediate death or anything more serious than "redness of eyes," temporary madness of brain, and now and then a touch of *delirium tremens*, until the coats of the stomach ond the nervous system succumb to continued and prolonged attacks, and another wreck is cast upon the shores of life. But it is nevertheless, a poison, *an active irritant poison*, upon good authority. How it gets into the liquor is of little consequence. The report say it is there, and we say let it alone and it won't poison you *Scientifi American*.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

In the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday, Chief Justice Chase, read the opinion of the Court in the New York bank cases, deciding that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks, are binding obligations of the goverment, and therefore "securities" in such a sense as exempt from State taxation, thus reversing decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

In the celebrated Girard case, involving some millions of dollars, the court rendered a decision against the city of Philadelphia, on the ground that the enlargement of the city by the consolidation act of 1854 had rendered the execution of the trust impossible, and that it must therefore fail and the property devised for *municipal* purposes revert to the heirs at law of the testator, Stephen Girard. The decision, as a matter of course does not affect the numerous benovelent and other devises and bequests of the testator, and applies only to those made for the improvement of Philadelphia within in its ancient bounds.

The Siamese Twins and the Proposed Separation.

An English paper says:

"The object which Chang and Eng, otherwise known as the Siamese Twins, had in view in visiting Edinburg was to obtain the advice of Professor Syme as to the advisability of severing the intercommunicating band by which they have been so long held together. Last week Chang and Eng waited on Professor Syme at the University for this purpose. After a careful examination Professor Syme was strongly of opinion that such an operation would prove highly dangerous to their lives, and accordingly advised that the operation should not be performed. Sir James Y. Simbson Barts, also entertaing the same view, and the opinions of the two learned professors, may, we think, be taken as conclusive evidence on this hitherto unbated point. It is intended however, to take the opinion of a Paris professor on the subject; but doubtless the opinions of the two northern professors will have considerable weight with the two brothers in whatever course they may ultimately adopt."

FROM COLORADO.

Its Mines—The Climate and Crops—Her Silver Mines—The Success of Pittsburghers, etc.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

GOLDEN CITY, COLORADO, January 15, 1869.

Editors Post: Your very valuable paper comes to me regularly every week, a welcome messenger. Some years since it took several days for a letter to arrive here from the States, but now, since time and space have been annihilated by the great Pacific Railroad, the time consumed from Pittsburgh to this place is less than four days.

When at your city, in June last, I promised that I would occasionally inform you how matters and things progressed in these western wilds, but have deferred writing to the present moment, as so much has been said and written concerning Colorado, and its mines, that I doubted whether I could tell you anything that would be of interest to your readers.

This winter, like all others since my sojourn in Colorado, is exceedingly pleasant, with warm, sunny days, and cool nights, reminding me very much of your beautiful October days. The people of the East labored under a great misapprehension in reference to this country, previous to the discovery of gold here in 1858. From the elaborate report of General Fremont, the opinion was prevalent that the great plains were only a second edition of the Lybian desert and the Rocky mountains the fit abode for wild animals, but the efforts of the pioneers who came to sow the seeds of civilization and rear an Empire in the wilderness, have produced an entire different impression in reference to its resources.

I have exerienced the effects of the climate of many of the States, both North and South, but after a residence here of nine years, both on the plains and high up on the mountains, I am fully convinced that the climate of Colorado, for health and pleasure, is without a rival in the United States. For disease of the lungs and Asthma it acts like a charm. I have known numbers so afflicted to entirely recover—Whilst the hot soda and other warm springs possess medicinal qualities of a high order, constituting a modern Bethesda, where all can not only be cleansed, but made whole. At the present time, and all through the winter, stock run at large and we are daily served with beef steaks and mutton as fine as ever graced the market of your porosperous city,—fed entirely on and slaughtered off of grass.

The grasses which afford such superior pasturage come early in the Spring and dry up during the month of August, mattaining their nutricious substances during the entire winter. I know of no difference, the climate and other things being equal, as regards the growth of stock, whether the grasses are green or dry.

As an agricultural country this is not surpassed by any in the United States, and not equaled by any in the Eastern States. But few of our crops are raised without irrigation, and of course, only that portion of the land which offers facilities for irrigation can be tilled. More than a supply for our territory is annually produced. I have seen as high as sixty-five bushels of wheat grown to the acre and six hundred bushels of potatoes, and it is not uncommon to find heads of cabbage weighing from fifty to sixty pounds.

People were first attracted here by the report of rich gold discoveries near the base of the mountains. It would be unnecessary to attempt to give a history of the gold discoveries, and of the immense fortunes that have been amassed by the fortunate and lost by the unfortunate. Suffice it to say that our gold mines are as rich, if not richer than any known to exist, and if properly operated and the stock in many of the large companies who own and operate many of the best producing mines here, is not too much "watered," they will still continue to increase in value, and produce astonishing results.

But the greatest attraction in Colorado, is her silver mines, which have only been discovered within the past four years and but little operated on, owing to the want of proper machinery for reducing the ore, till the past summer, sufficient work has already been done, however, to demonstrate the fact that they are without doubt the richest silver mines in the world. Few facilties are afforded as yet to reduce silvir ores, in comparison to those for gold, but enough has worked to prove that silver mines are much richer than gold mines, and can be operated on a much cheaper scale, as silver ores rarely contain any of the refractory elements so commonly contained in gold bearing ores and produce on an average at least five times as much bullion per ton. I have seen ore taken from the Terrible silver lode, adjacent to Georgetown, every day during last summer that produced $750, per ton. The owners of the Equator mine in the same vicinity recently shipped thirty tons of ore from that lode to Newark, New Jersey, that produced the astonishing result of $800, per ton and sufficient of other metal consisting ol lead and copper to pay the costs of shipping. Where such results can be obtained, giving to the fortunate owners such a large profit, even by sending their ores several thousand miles to have them treated, it certainly should be the means of inspiring confidence with capitalists. If we had the funds in this Territory, works suitable to treat, acres could easily be operated, as our mountains abound in timber and our valleys in coal.

Hitherto we have been an obscure people, and our resources overlooked, but we hope that brighter days are in store for us, consequent on the completion of the Pacific Railroad. If such results as above stated from the mines in California, Nevada and any other mining countries that were well known, had been produced, it would have been considered miraculous. If reference is had to the Ross Brown's statistics of the silver produced by the great Comstock lode of Nevada heretofore considered to be the richest in the world, no such results can be discovered.

I have only spoken of two silver lodes, yet I could make mention of many more and doubt not but many more equally as rich may hereafter be discovered. Among the best lodes now being worked are the Belmont, the first silver lode discovered; the Wm. Penn, specimens of which according to assay, have actually yielded at the rate of $22,000 per ton, and will doubtless prove one of the best paying lodes in the mountains Also the Cataract, situated close to the Terrible and the Conqueror, near the Equator, and many others of equal merit, all or any of which can be purchased from the owners thereof, who are generally miners without means, at very low figures in comparison to their actual worth.

The people of your city have always been considered as the most fortunate of any engaged in mining; they succeeded beyond their expectations in the Lake Superior copper mines, and it has often been a source of wonder to me why they did not prosecute their researches here, in a field that undoubtedly offers, at this time, more inducements for the investment of capital than any other now discovered. More anon.

Yours truly, VASQUEZ.

The Bank of England—Its Extent, Arrangement, Government and Something About its Business.

A correspondent who recently visited the Bank of England furnishes the following:

It is a great affliction to have much money One never has any peace until he gets rid of it. Here now this great bank can hardly sleep nights for fear somebody will be thieving its treasures. It has a company of soldiers come down from the Tower of London every night to stand guard within its walls. And as for the daylight hours, why it has its whole force of work people, 1,200 strong, ready to fly to arms in any emergency, they being organized and disciplined as a military force, and every man knowing his exact place should an alarm be raised. And you may go clear around that four acres of granite and you cannot find a single outside window. It is all wall and nothing else. And all the way around are stones so arranged that they can be suddenly displaced for the protrusion of rifles. And when you are visiting the interior, as you pass from room to room, bells ring and guards fly about until you might think they had taken you for a king and were paying you honor but that isn't it a bit. Is is because you are probably a thief and will be pocketing thousand pound notes or great bars of gold, if you have a chance. And they never permit you to enter the vaults where the the bullion is except in the presence of a director of the bank.

With us the President himself went, we being more than ordinarly suspicious characters, I suppose, for while a clergyman, by virtue of his office and pretensions, is under special pledges not to steal, by virtue of his poverty he is under uncommon temptation to do it. When we went into the room where their coin and bank notes are gathered in almost fabulous sums, the treasury, four men watched us, with I do not know how many more hidden behind screens and doors. And when they put into my hand a package worth $5,000,000 in gold, I wonder that the entire building did not quake. They expected me to quake, I persume, but I did'nt half as much as I do when I draw my monthly salary at home. Now what is the use of being immensly rich and living in perpetual consternation like that great bank? I would not change places with it for the world. The president of the concern has a great salary. I was told—I was about to put down here how much, but do not dare to trust my memory on the subject, but name any figure you please and it is more than that—but what is that to peace of mind?

They have wonderful balances in this bank, balances that know more than men do, for in weighing coin, if any pieces are of under weight, the machine detects it forthwith, and discharges the under weights into a receptacle all by themselves, while the full weights are sent in another direction.

The bank does its own printing, too, and does it splendidly, using machines for remmberfng and registering that can do everything except speak.

Some 300,000 persons go annually to the counters of this bank to receive dividends. I think they ought to rotate and give us all one opportunity before we die. But England is a rather feudal country, and once in always in seems to be the rule from the Queen down.

When they had told me their big stories till they saw I was in a perfectly receptive state or mind, and wide open to anything, they said that they used to have there, in their employ, a man seven feet high, and that he was in such fear the anatomists would be after him as a curiosity, after his death, that he begged to be buried in the court yard of the bank, and was, which teaches us that much height, like much money, or excess in any direction, is a curse, as I said before.

I left the vast building in a perfectly dazed condition, confused by the enormous and unaccustomed figures and facts which they had dispensed to me, perfectly turned round by the many rooms, halls and staircases through which I had been led, wondering how any one in England could be poor, with such a mighty affair as that making money in full run all the time, speculating as to what rank among human occupations ought in fact to be assigned to this handling of money, and sure that my pockets were just as empty as when I went in.

Washington's Proclamation on the Whisky Rebellion.

WHEREAS, The commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to confer with the citizens in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, during the late insurrection which prevailed therein, by their act of agreement, bearing date the 2d day of September last, in pursuance of the power in them vested, did promise and engage that if assurances of submission to the laws of the United States should be *bona fide* given by the citizens resident in the survey of Pennsylvania, in the manner and within the time in the said act and agreement specified, a general pardon should be granted, on the 10th day of July then next ensuing of all treasons and other indictable offenses against the United States; committed within the said survey before the 23d day of August last; excluding therefrom, nevertheless, every person who should refuse or neglect to subscribe such assurance and engagements in manner aforesaid, or who should, after such subscription, violate the same, or wilfully obstruct, or attempt to obstruct, the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills, or be aiding or abetting therein.

AND WHEREAS, I have since thought proper to extend the said pardon to all persons guilty of the said treason, misprisons of treason, or otherwise concerned in the late insurrection within the survey aforesaid, who have not since been indicted or convicted thereof; or of any other offence against the United States;

THEREFORE, Be it known that I, George Washington, President of the United States, have granted, and by these presents do grant, a full, free and entire pardon to all persons (excepting as hereinafter excepted), of all treasons, misprisons of treason, and other indictable offences against the United States, committed within the fourth survey of Pennsylvania, before the said 22d day of August last passed, excepting and excluding therefrom nevertheless every person who refused or neglected to give and subscribe the said assurances in the manner aforesaid (or having subscribed, hath violated the same,) and now standeth indicted or convicted of any treason, misprison of treason or other offence against the United States, thereby remitting and releasing unto all persons, except as before excepted, all penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred, for, or on account of the premises.

In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. this 10th day of July, 1795, and the twentieth year of the independence of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—A bold and adroit system of robbery is being practiced in Boston. It consists in cutting out a piece of window pane by means of a diamond, and removing the same with what is called a "sucker," placed upon the piece cut out. On Saturday evening, jewelry worth $350 was stolen from a store through such an aperture, and on Monday evening a broker's office was relieved of watches and diamonds worth $375.

The Address of Judge Allison in the Hill Homicide Case—Mrs. Twitchell Discharged.

As stated in our telegraphic columns on Saturday, the case of Mrs. Twitchell as being implicated in the murder of her mother in Philadelphia some months ago was abandoned by the Commonwealth. The following charge of Judge Allison will, no doubt, attract some attention. He said:

You have just heard what has been said by the District Attorney. It is the duty of the officers representing the Commonwealth o go through the proper legal investigation of the charge contained in this bill of indictment. They have prosecuted the investigation under the evidence which they have been able to procure, and which in their judgment bears against the prisoner. We have now the official statement that all the evidence which the Commonwealth was able to obtain; all the information has been submitted in support of the charge against the prisoner. The representatives of the Commonwealth, acting with all due fidelity to themselves, the cause of justice, as well as with due fidelity to the jury and the court, have felt themselves compelled to say that they cannot ask a verdict of guilty against this prisoner upon the evidence. It remains for us to say both agreeing entirely upon the point, that there is no evidence upon which the Commonwealth would be warranted in asking a verdict, and therefore the course just announced by the District Attorney meets with our entire approval and approbation. We think it would be straining the law to go through the form of arguing the case upon the evidence as it now stands. We think the circumstances would not warrant the District Attorney in asking you to render a verdict of guilty of any form of felonious homicide as against the defendant. Therefore, agreeing entirely with the District Attorney, we submit the bill to you, and say that under this evidence we do not think there is anything to warrant a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, of murder in the second degree or manslaughter.

The bill of indictment was then handed to the jury, and, after a few minutes consultation, it was announced that they were ready to render a verdict. Jurors and prisoner were then commanded to rise and look upon each other. Then, for the first time, Mrs. Twitchell threw back her veil, and presented to view a face strongly marked by suffering and care, giving her the appearance of a woman many years older than she really is. She stood thus, with her head slightly bowed, and supporting herself by means of the iron railing in front of the dock. When the verdict of not guilty was rendered, she resumed her seat and bowed her head on the railing and wept, her aunt, who has attended her during the trial, bending forward and soothing her.

Shortly afterwards, and while the Court was still in session, the prisoner was discharged, and she left the court room in company with her aunt, old Mr. Twitchell, and Mr. O'Byrne, one of her counsel.

A Romance in Real Life.

The London *Solicitor's Journal* mentions another case in the Court of Probate which may rival in painful interest the Yelverton trial. About the year 1830, a young Irishman, of a respectable Roman Catholic family married one of his countrywomen. He subsequently deserted her and came to England, where he married in turn three ladies extremely well connected, and at last died. "A marble monument in an English seaport records his many virtues." His wife, who still lives was silenced with a pension in his lifetime, and his fourth reputed wife obtained administration, and stepped into the possession of the property. This fact, however, having come to the knowledge of the son of the first marriage, he has brought his suit in the English Court of Probate to set aside the fourth lady's administration, on the ground that the administratrix is not widow to the deceased, and that all the later marriages were bigamous and void. They can only be sustained on the ground that the deceased before his marriage had abandoned the Roman Catholic faith, and embraced Protestantism; and in this consists mainly the interest of the suit. Clauses of this sort always become celebrated, and occupy a good deal of the public attention, not only because of the romantic interest of the circumstances they bring to light, but also because of the anomalies of marriage law which they serve to illustrate.

A Clever Trick.

A Springfield man, says the *Republican*, of that city, did a sharp thing at the expense of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. With his wife and daughter he visited some friends at Windsor Locks, a few nights ago, and being very anxious to return home by the owl (express) train, endeavored to induce the station agent to agree to stop it at Wilbraham, but failing there, he telegraphed to the superintendent at Hartford, and received the reply that the train would stop at Windsor Locks for fifteen passengers. Quick as thought he bought fifteen tickets, and that fact being telegraphed to Hartford, he had the pleasure in due time of seeing the express train stop for his accommodation. "But where are your fifteen passengers?" said the conductor, as our Springfield friend and his two companions appeared, to get aboard the train. "Why, you see, replied he with a twinkle in his eye, "the others didn't come." Of course the conductor could not take up more than three tickets for three passengers, and so the real estate man and his family were set down in Springfield for ordinary fare, just as they wanted to be. To be sure he has got a dozen tickets on hand, but there is nothing to prevent him from using them whenever he sees fit to do so.

A Careful Paper.

The Chicago *Tribune* which suffered so heavily a few days ago for an unflattering police item, before a prejudiced and very silly jury, now has the word "alleged" electrotyped, and uses it before every other word in its reports. Here is one of its new model reports:

"It is alleged that one Frederick Meyer, alleged to be doing business in this city, was arraigned before one Hoyne, who is alleged to be a commissioner of the United States, on yesterday. It is alleged that the alleged party charged with an alleged fraud upon an alleged government, assisted in some way in smuggling some alleged drugs, which are alleged to be of considerable value. It is alleged that the alleged case was postponed until Monday, alleged to be the 11th day of January. It is further alleged that the alleged defendant was held to bail. It is alleged that the alleged Mr. Meyer, whom it is alleged kept an alleged drug store, being before an alleged commissioner, whose name is alleged to be Hoyne, who was required to give a bond, which, it is alleged, requires the alleged Mr. Meyer to furnish for payment of any sum of money which some enlightened, but yet not alleged jury, may allege against him, as damages sustained by the alleged government.

VARIETIES.

—Generals Albert Sidney Johnson and Lovell H. Rousseau rest side by side in the the New Orleans cemetery.

—Skating rink proprietors, all over the country are complaining of the mild weather. But the poor do not complain of it.

—In New York, "kleptomania" is now pleaded as a palliation for theft. Between kleptomania and insanity the ten commandments are having a hard time of it.

—Toads are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of insects that escape the pursuit of the birds.

—The President's Christmas Amnesty Proclamation is said to have cleared a vast amount of treason out of Knoxville, Tennessee. It erased 1000 cases of treason from the docket of the criminal court. And the "traitors" are free.

—R. A. Watts former comptroller, of the city of St. Louis, has been indicted on the charge of embezzling $15,000 in bonds and $80,400 in coupons from the city. The present comptroller has also been indicted on the charge of embezzling $39,183 belonging to the city of St. Louis.

—The following epitaph upon himself is said to have been written by an old bachelor:

"At threescore winters' end I died,
A cheerless being, sole and sad;
The nuptial knot I never tied,
And wish my father never had."

—A young lady in Rochester, a few days since, was standing near a hot stove, and the heat penetrating her dress, heated the steel hoops of her shirt to such a degree that when she seated herself on the sofa soon after, the hoops pressed against her lower limbs and severely burned her.

—A woman living in Milwaukee has not seen her husband for nineteen years, though she has been in correspondence with him all the time. The worthy benedict is a sailor, whenever he reaches New York, homeward bound, he gets drunk, spends all his money, and only sobers out in time for another trip.

—The wealthiest heiress in Russia is Anna Gagarin, the daughter of a Moscow merchant, whose fortune is estimated at one hundred million roubles. The young lady is his only daughter, well educated and good looking. Among her suitors are nearly all the sons of the most aristocratic Russian *boyars*.

—Christmas is a cheerful season in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 27 says: "Dr. Lankester held twelve inquests yesterday, most of the deaths being the result of holiday excesses. He had already held inquests on six children who were found dead in the streets on Boxing Day." The *Gazette* gives this intelligence to the world in a department headed "General Notes."

—The old gentleman who died so suddenly in the gallery of the United States Senate, a few days ago, had a presentiment that he would some day expire suddenly, and before leaving his home for the Capitol he requested his daughter to write his name and address legibly on a piece of paper, which he put in his pocket, saying that it would identify him. Within three hours he died in the Senate gallery, and was identified by this piece of paper.

—Several inventions now in operation in Europe have yielded immense fortunes. The patentee of a device for dressing millstones with a revolving diamond, an American invention, has realized over one million dollars the first year of his patent. The exclusive right in England, for ten years is estimated at $5,000,000. It is said that Mr. Bessemer derives an annual income of $2,000,000 from his British steel patents. In these cases genius is well rewarded.

—We once read the opinion of a drover, expressed on a first view of Niagara Falls. After looking at them half a minute, he remarked: "Them's nice falls; let's go up and look at the town." This is about as cool a remark as could be made; but there is something more exquisitely droll in the story of the English cockney who recently returned from a trip to America. He had seen the falls, and was asked, of course, what he thought of them. —"They're quite 'andsome," he replied, "quite so—but they didn't quite hanser my hexpectations—besides I got vetted and lost my 'at.

—A French paper relates that recently in the South of France a shepherd's dog, left in charge of a flock of sheep, and a little boy of three years old, were suddenly surprised by a large wolf. The dog did battle bravely but, by the time the shepherd came to the rescue he was laid prostrate by his ferocious assailant. The poor beast's life was at first despaired of, but his master determined to save him if possible, had his leg amputated, and now "Tambour," with his three sound legs and a wooden one, is almost as active as ever, and trots his ten miles without grumbling.

—The tallest chimney in the world is said to be that at the Port Dundas Works, Glasgow, Scotland. Its height, from the foundation, 468 feet; above the ground, 454 feet, the foundation being 14 feet deep. The outside diameter on a level with the ground is 84 feet, at the top, 13 feet 4 inches. The wonderful part of the story of this lofty chimney is that, having been twisted out of the vertical line to the extent of 7 feet 9 inches, by a violent wind before the mortar was hardened, human skill has reduced it to a perfect perpendicular again. The mortar was sawed out on the windward side, so as to allow the chimney to settle sufficiently to restore the perpendicular.

—For some time past several farmers in the vicinity of High Hill, Montgomery County, Missouri have lost a considerable number of cattle. At first it was supposed they had strayed off, but searches for them were always fruitless. One farmer lost as many as eleven fat steers at one time, another six at the same time, and another only one or two. It has recently been discovered that a few enterprising youths, born and raised in the county, on whom no suspicion had previously rested, had been making a clever speculation, by gathering up the missing cattle, driving them in the night to Pendleton, on the North Missouri Railroad, where they were shipped to St. Louis and sold. These trips, it is said, were made several times without detection. The enterprising youths, it is said, have gone to Texas recently.

—The following letter is published as a specimen of the modern epistles of the church militant:

"OFFICE NEW ORLEANS' ADVOCATE,
December 20, 1868.

D. Bennett, Esq., Editor Planters' Banner:

SIR: Perhaps you think a Northern Methodist cannot be goaded into a fight. I will stand the venom of your vile pen no longer. I will fight you. I will show you that religious and loyal editors are not cowards. The Lord of Hosts will stand by me. You must be humbled. The Lord will humble your rebel heart. David fought, and he was a man after God's own heart. Moses and Joshua fought. And none of them had to contend with such children of the devil as the rebels of this country are. You will receive a note from my friends arranging the details of our hostile meeting.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. D. NEWNAN, D. D."

VARIETIES.

—A lately suspended western insurance company has $9,000,000 at risk, $10,500 unpaid losses, and $1,100 assets.

—The London *Times*, with full supplement, contains about 20,000 lines or 200,000 words, equal to a five hundred page octavo.

—Kentucky, it is said, has never lost a cent by the defalcation of any State official during her entire existence as a State.

—During the past thirteen years 105 murders have been committed in New York city, the perpetrators of which were never discovered.

—A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature providing that in every paper or magazine shall be printed the exact circulation of the previous issue.

—General Burnside declines a re-nomination as Governor of Rhode Island, as he desires to "withdraw from public life."

—A committee of twenty-five prominent citizens of New Orleans has been appointed to canvass for a testimonial fund for the family of the late General Rosseau.

—Rockville, Connecticut, is becoming noted for her silk factories. One woolen mill has recently changed to silk, and two new mills are soon to start in the same manufacture.

—The aggregate loss by fire in the United States during the year 1868, in all cases where the damage was $20,000 and upward, was $34,757,000, which is less than that of any year since 1865. The total loss by fire in this country for the last thirteen years is placed at $389,605,000.

—A boy was sent by his mother to saw some stove wood out of railroad ties. Going out doors shortly after, she found the youth sitting on a saw horse with head down. The mother asked her hopeful son why he didn't keep at his work. The boy replied thus: "My dear mother I find it hard, very hard to sever old ties."

—By the wreck of the steamer Gulf City, twenty-one sailors and one passenger were lost. Eight persons took to a raft; five of them perished of cold and hunger, and the remaining three, picked up 48 hours afterwards, were the only survivors of the ill-fated vessel.

—A life-size figure of a living New Orleans belle has been set up in the New Orleans Museum. She is a member of the most fashionable society, and is justly distinguished for her beauty. It was manufactured in New York from an ambrotype sent for the purpose. The young lady knew nothing of the liberty thus taken with her person.

—A contemporary says: "Never chase your hat when it blows off in a gale of wind; just stand still, and you will see half a dozen persons in pursuit of it. When one has captured it, walk leisurly toward him, receive it with grateful acknowledgment, and place it on your head. He will inavaribly act as though you had done him a favor."

—General Sherman is said to detest "new" uniforms, and never appears in new clothes if he can help it. The reason is said to be that, when a lieutenant, he was one day at Washington, sunning himself in a bran new outfit at the door of his hotel, where a crowd of boys gathered; one of whom inquired: "Mister, where's your engine going to squirt?"

—The Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., find their losses exceed their receipts, and will issue no more policies. They cannot contend against nature and fraud at the same time, or, as they express it, no rate high enough to cover the "moral hazard" of this class of insurance can be obtained. Thus the final experiment of insuring live stock in the United States comes to an end.

—During the first performance of one of the London Christmas pantomines, two gas bags used in preparing the lime light exploded with a great report, and it was only by narrow escapes that actors and theatre were saved from injury. The audience thought the noise a part of the performance, and applauded it vigorously.

—Metallic ceilings, which consist in the application to the joisting of very thin stamped metal in ornamental embossed panels, have recently been invented. These stamped panels are fitted for every kind of decoration in color, and if inserted as plain surfaces, may be used as the ground for every description of cartoon painting, combining with lightness and durability artistic and ornamental effect, at a comparatively small cost.

—A singular adventure happened recently in a theatre at Rheims. A young gentleman who had not the means even to procure entrance to the upper gallery, had somehow got upon the roof, and crawling through an aperture, was intently surveying the house. Suddenly—curiosity being stronger than prudence—he made a false move and fell upon the chandelier, to which he managed to cling, scattering, as he did so, the glass pendants in all directions, and creating an unexpected sensation.

—The will of James M. Brewer, of Troy, lately deceased, has been submitted for probate. His property amounts to about $3,000. He divides it equally between his wife and two children. It is dated June, 1865, is very brief, and contains the following provision, which is said to be perfectly characteristic of the man: "I wish the guardians of my children to see that they are brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, or in other words the Church of England, and I wish them to be taught to despise that curse of our country, abolitionism."

—Walter Brown has lately built a single scull outrigger shell of Spanish cedar, 30 feet 7 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 6¾ inches deep amidships, 4 feet 11 inches wide across the rowlocks, 8 inches deep aft, and 4½ inches forward, which, when completed, will weigh only 24 pounds. She is nearly finished now, and weighs only 18 pounds. The lightest boat heretofore built, of the same size, was that in which Brown rowed at Pittsburgh last September. This was made of paper, and weighed 27¾ pounds.

—The Florence (Italy) journals publish the particulars of the following atrocious crime: A young servant girl, remarkable for her beauty, was found to have been barbarously murdered and thrown out of one of the windows of the house in which she served. Her person was dreadfully disfigured and her mouth filled with earth, with the evident purpose of stifling her cries. Her mistress, an elderly woman, married to a young husband, has been arrested, with her brother, on suspicion of having committed this crime, which is supposed to have been prompted by an entirely groundless jealousy.

—A very interesting trot, and the first of the season on ice in this vicinity, occurred at Spot Pond, situated between Medford and Woburn, on Tuesday afternoon, the competing horses being M. Lark's bay gelding Eli, J. J. Bowed's bay mare Lady Bowen, and Steve Hayes' bay gelding John Woods. The race was for a sweepstake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, to sleighs, and there was a very large attendance to witness the sport. Four heats were trotted. Lady Bowen winning the second, and Eli the first, third and fourth, with the race.—*Boston Herald.*

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and the Only Democratic Weekly in Allegheny County.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The terms for the WEEKLY POST as will be seen elsewhere, are $2 per year for single subscription or for any number less than five copies. We receive a number of letters ordering from one to four copies and enclosing $1,50 for each with directions to send for one year. We send the paper in such cases for *nine months* only. Should we do otherwise it would break up our entire club system, and would be an act of injustice to thousands who comply with our rules. We therefore again give notice that a remittance of $1.50 for a less number than five copies will entitle the party or parties to but *nine months* subscription.

ALLEGHENY INSTRUCTS FOR CASS.

We refer to the proceedings of the County Convention, yesterday, for a fair expression of the sentiment of the Democracy of Allegheny on the subject of a candidate for Governor. Their decision in favor of General Cass, was unanimous. It was made after a thorough acquaintance, of many years, with both his public and private character. The harmony and earnestness of the decision, it will be observed, fully sustain the course of this paper, and prove that in advocating the propriety of presenting the name of him now chosen by the Convention, to the Democracy of the State, as worthy to bear the same standard which led them to victory in the hands of a SHUNK, whose claims the Allegheny Democracy first presented and urged, the POST was the follower and not the leader of the sentiment of its party. The matter has been canvassed for years, and the prominence of General Cass in the community has subjected him to the closest scrutiny and the most attentive estimate of his merits and qualifications.

And here we would caution our fellow Democrats, living in counties where they are in the majority, not to underrate the merits of their brethren in minority counties. In truth, Democrats thus situated, are subject to such trials, persecutions, and temptations, that they are held in the organization by devotion to principle alone. In this county, though the majority against them is enormous, still they number and can bring to the polls, *fifteen thousand*, who compose as intelligent, devoted and patriotic a body of Democrats as can be mustered in any of the majority counties of the Commonwealth. Their preferences ought to be as much respected as if they were in a majority. The same remarks will apply to most of the Western counties, and these are the counties which will present GEORGE W. CASS to the Democracy of the State, and respectfully ask that he may be chosen as their standard bearer by the approaching State Convention.

In an especial manner, we call the attention of the Democratic press of the middle and eastern counties, to this western expression, and invoke them to treat it with that respectful consideration which is due to a common cause which all alike deem vital to freedom; due to a great body of their self-sacrificing friends, over-laid by insolent, destroying opponents; and due to the meritorious citizen whom they present for nomination, whose qualifications are unsurpassed and commend him to the confidence of the most fastidious among the straitest sect of zealous Democrats.

THE ALASKA SWINDLE.

Whenever a witness has been called in relation to the Alaska job, who knew nothing about it, the letter writers and telegraphic correspondents are clear in their statements of details, but whenever an approach is made to positive revelations, the public is given to understand that the testimony is muddy and don't amount to much. The question now is, are these correspondents paid?

THE widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN wants a considerable sum from the people in this country to maintain herself in Europe as becomes the widow of a deceased President—she does not state what sum precisely would accomplish this novel appeal. Could she not pawn a few of the valuables taken from the White House when she left? Why don't BEN BUTLER raise her a spoony puree?

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL CASS.

We subjoin a short biographical notice, by J. TRAINOR KING, which appeared in the January number of *Leisure Hours*, a Monthly periodical published in this city:

GEN. GEO. W. CASS.

Gen Geo W. Cass, the President of the consolidated chain of railway extending from this city to Chicago, known as the "Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway;" was born in Muskingum county, in the State of Ohio in 1810, of New England parents, one of whom came to Western Virginia, near Parkersburg, in 1794, and the other to Marietta, Ohio, in 1801; finally locating on a farm, on the Muskingum river north of Zanesville, where the subject of this sketch was born and lived in his youth. Owing to the schools in that then new region, being of the most elementary character, he was sent to Detroit in 1824, for the purpose of being educated at the Detroit Academy, a most excellent school, then under the charge of Rev. Ashbel Wells. During his residence in Detroit (1824—5—6—7) he was a member of the family of Gen. Lewis Cass, at the time Governor of the Territory of Michigan. Having obtained an appointment from his native State as a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, he entered that institution at a period when it had attained, under Col S. Thayer and Major W. J. Worth, the highest state of discipline and efficiency known in its history. From this institution he graduated in June 1832, at the head of his class in the principal studies, and among the distinguished five,* in general Academic studies. He was invited to return to the Military Academy at the commencement of the fall Academic Session of that year, as one of the professors of mathematics, but declined, prefering the duties of a more active life.

Instead of receiving the two months leave of absence on graduating he was at once ordered to report for duty to General Scott, who was then in New York organizing an army to proceed against the Indians, who were collected in large numbers in the northwest under the celebrated Chief, "Black Hawk." Although not yet commissioned in in Army (having only the rank of Cadet.) he was placed in command of a company of infantry just recruited into the service, and assigned to that portion of the Army under General Twiggs. On the way to the frontier the command of General Twiggs was so much reduced in numbers by the Asiatic Cholera, (the first year that that scourge made its appearance on this continent,) that a number of companies were broken up, for the purpose of filling others to the proper complement, and thus the number of officers was in excess of the demand of the service, and Mr. Cass was transferred to the Department of Topographical Engineers. In this department he served six months, and was then transferred to the Department of Military Engineers, in which he remained until October 1836, when, resigning his position, he received from General Jackson, then President an appointment as Civil Engineer on the National Road, in which capacity he continued until the completion of that road, in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and its reception by the Governors of those States respectively. During this service he erected the first Iron Bridge (Cast) ever built in the United States, over Durlap's creek, a tributary of the Monongahela river.

He was an early and persistent advocate of the improvement of the Monongahela river by Locks and Dams, and by correspondence, essays, newspaper communications and other active efforts, contributed to the procuring of the charter and organization of a company. As Engineer for its improvement he made the survey, and located and superintended the construction of Locks Nos. 3 and 4. After the suspension of the work by the inability of the State of Pennsylvania to pay its appropriation and the sale of the state stock to private parties, he was a member of the board of managers, and was actively instrumental in organizing a company of ample means from the new shareholders and the framing of a contract which insured the completion of a work, in 1844, which has been of the highest importance to the manufacturing interest of Pittsburgh.

On the completion of the Monongahela improvement to Brownsville he organized the first steamboat line on that river, and also the first fast transportation lines across the mountains, by relays of teams, similar to stage lines, thus building up a large carrying trade between the East and West *via* the Monongahela river and Pittsburgh.

In 1849 he established the Adams express across the mountains from Baltimore; effected the consolidation of all the Adams express lines between Boston and St. Louis and south to Richmond in 1854, and the year following was elected President of the consolidated company.

In January, 1856, he was elected President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad company, then completed to Crestline and earning $1,000,000 a year. At the time there were three corporations building the three several parts of the line between Pittsburgh and Chicago. The two corporations west of Crestline had exhausted all of their resources and were unable without assistance to complete the work they had commenced, and were seeking aid in different quarters to that end. The men of enterprise and wealth at Cleveland, backed by the railroad interest between Cleveland and Buffalo were about obtaining possession of the road from Crestline to Chicago, which, if effected, would have cut off the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago and placed the business interest of Pittsburgh and the northwest under the control of Cleveland and Buffalo capital. To that date the only railroad consolidation which had been effected in this country was that of the New York Central, in which instance all the links were completed, in successful working order, and with an entire harmony of interest. Not so here; no similar movement had yet been made, and a large number of the Ohio and Pennsylvania stockholders were very decidedly opposed to any such movement; so much so that at the time the company was in the greatest need, a large sum of money had to be paid out in the purchase of the recusant stockholders. Notwithstanding the opposition in the board, among the stockholders, and with a portion of the public, the necessary legislation was obtained and the articles of consolidation signed in less than three months after the plan was conceived. Out of this consolidation, so quickly conceived, so promptly executed, and so persistently persevered in through the greatest of difficulties, has grown one of the most magnificent railroad properties in this country, and which is destined always to be one of the great and controlling arteries of trade and commerce of the world. The mind revolts at what would have been the most unfortunate position of Pittsburgh if the consolidation had failed, and Cleveland and Buffalo had obtained control of the roads between Crestline and Chicago.

For the past thirteen years General Cass has been the President and ruling genius of this consolidated company, (now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago) with the exception of a short interval, when he voluntarily withdrew. During this interval he was appointed, in 1859, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

General Cass' whole life has been one of public usefulness. His entire time and energies have been employed for the benefit of the whole public, and particularly that of this State, and all his undertakings have been marked with success. He is strictly a business man, practical in conception, and industrious and prompt in execution. In manner he is courteo, with pleasing address and impressive presence. As a railroad manager he has few compeers, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago being acknowledged one of, if not the best systematized road in the United States. I believe it has thus far, fortunately, been freer from accidents than any other road of the same length in the world. How much this has depended upon the minutiæ of system and the quality and order of the machinery is hard to determine, but certain it is that executive ability in the management of railroads has much to do in protecting the public from the wholesale butchery of passengers with which we are so often shocked. The General's undivided attention is given to the interests of this road. He resides on its line some eleven miles below the city, where he has one of the most tastefully arranged places about the city—whose grounds and adornments would themselves form a subject for an interesting descriptive sketch, but would be out of place here—and comes to the city at nine in the morning, returning home at four in the afternoon—having very little intercourse with our citizens except on business; not however from any want of inclination, but from lack of time. From the time he reaches his office until he leaves it, it is besieged with all classes of people, on all manner of business. He is what would usually be called, a popular man; never making an enemy unless in the line of duty—is generous in the distribution of his means (of which he has ample) to charitable purposes, and commands now, and ever has, the respect and confidence of a discriminating public, to a degree accorded to few men in this community.

* By the regulations of the War Department, the names of the first five in each class are printed in the Army Register, as a mark of distinction.

WE observe in the letter of Mr. WALLACE declining to be considered a candidate for Governor, that he deems the expression of the press, decisive, as to the time for holding the State Convention. It would be well, however, to give the Committee, the only body authorized to speak officially, an opportunity to discuss the matter and fix the time. We do not believe the question of time is debated, to influence the chance of candidates; it is as fair for one as another, whether it be held on on the 4th of March or the 4th of July. It is a question however, of some moment to the party, whether events might not so shape themselves after the inauguration of General GRANT, as to be turned to our advantage. We never did think there was much in the argument of an early or late nomination. Campaigns are always short, and must necessarily be in State or national elections. But let the State Central Committee be called together and determine with all the light at its command the proper time. This alone will be satisfactory.

THE HON. JOHN W. MENARD.

The Hon. John W. Menard, whose portrait we publish on this page was recently elected to Congress from Louisiana. He was elected to fill the place of Mr. Mann, deceased, whose seat was contested. No decision in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Menard has yet been given by the Committee on Elections. For this reason Mr. Menard's name is at present not included in the list of Congressman in the *Congressional Globe*. He is the first colored man ever elected to Congress; his success is due to his fidelity to the principles of the party which elected him.

The above precious notice appears in that most infamous of pictorials, *Harper's Weekly*. We have no doubt the success of MENARD was due to "his fidelity to the principles of the party which elected him," but the success of such a cut-throat was a disgrace to the party. It was a little too much for Congress to swallow. That venerable body of estimable men pretend to desire universal suffrage, but would rather not endorse the idea of universal representation yet awhile.

IMPUDENCE.

The impudence of Mr. GEORGE WILSON, representative of—not the people of this county—at Harrisburg, is all the more astounding, because Mr. W. is as sweet voiced, and mild mannered as any man we know of. He does not possess much backbone naturally, but requires STEEL to sustain that portion of his physical and mental organization. He is the apt and useful scholar of the City Hall and Consolidation Rings, and it really looks as if he had improved on their instructions. But still his effrontery defies belief and baffles description. He cares not for the thunders of the *Commercial*, which, we are glad to observe is compounding for its own remorseless haul for the city printing, by condemning the pasting and folding peccadillo. For our part, while we give all honor to the *Commercial*, without drawback or abatement, for its hot and honest indignation at STRANG and WILSON for their petty pilfering by the pasting and folding fraud, still we have become so familiar with Radical robberies, that this one might merely have received a passing notice. When we think of the job of changing the bonds for the public debt of Pennsylvania—and the Pacific Railroad swindle—and the Alaska swindle—and the myriad of swindles by which Radicals have been enriched, and the people robbed, we almost think this folding business is a "tempest in a teapot." However, let it blow on! But the *Commercial* had better watch WILSON, STRANG and the rest. They take so much trouble to belittle this matter, and still make so much fuss about it, tha they may be even now, engaged in the preparation of "a bigger thing."

But we would warn the *Commercial* of the danger ahead. If it shall succeed in making its party honest, its power will depart from that hour. If Radical officeholders can not be allowed to steal the public money, there is no use in being a Radical office-holder, and there will soon be no Radical party.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.

The Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, was elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of that State, last Tuesday. The friends of free government will be gratified at this. Three years ago the Radicals turned Mr. STOCKTON out of the Senate, in order that they might have a party majority of two-thirds in that body. It was a startling outrage—a blow at the foundation principles of our government by the revolutionists. But the people of New Jersey have sent Mr. STOCKTON back to the Senate where he can look the plotters against the Constitution of the country once more in the face.

Mr. STOCKTON is a native of Princeton, N. J., and come, from sound Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, RICHARD STOCKTON, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather and his father have both served in the United States Senate. The present Senator elect is a lawyer by profession, and has filled responsible positions. He has revised the laws of the State, been Reporter in Chancery, and was Minister to Rome under Mr. BUCHANAN. He is a gentleman of eduation and ability. Will the enemies of the Constitution turn him out again?

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

We hope the next Republican State Convention will yield to the desires of the *gazette* and stamp upon the banner of the party universal suffrage. The "oldest" is not without misgivings, however, as to the policy of the movement, and says:

This affords us no satisfaction; but we believe it to be the truth, and so we write. Pennsylvania is slow. The Republican party within its borders partakes largely of this slowness. Even in Ohio our friends made the issue prematurely and were so badly beaten as to put off the day of final triumph. We are not disposed to repeat that disaster here, if it can be avoided. Let discussion proceed, the more earnest, searching and persuasive the better, until discussion shall have done its proper work of informing the popular mind, and then the sooner the case shall be ordered to the ballot-box the wiser.

It is certainly inconsistent for Republicans to force Impartial Suffrage, under any understanding of that phrase, upon the Southern States, while they refuse to accept it here at the North. We have repeatedly raised this point, hoping that a sense of decency, if not devotion to principle, would quicken the march of the Republicans of Pennsylvania towards absolute political equality.

Its special pet and long standing favorite, Governor GEARY, is fully committed to the red, white and blue suffrage, and will go his length on the stump in that direction. This ought to be enough to satisfy any common man.

JUST SO.

The Republican party, to retain the confidence of the public, must put in practice its professions of economy and reform; and this must be done at once and thoroughly.

We are not disposed to accuse the Republicans at Harrisburg of anything worse than a disposition, perhaps a thoughtless disposition, to follow the example of Legislatures of former years. Law makers and others who expend the public money, must economize in everything. Vultures must be driven from the Treasury. Extravagance in the use of the public funds is at all times immoral and unjust; but it is especially so at the present time, with this legacy of debt and taxation resting on the country. To lighten the burden should be the constant aim and inflexible purpose of those whose good fortune it is to be clothed with the power. Especially is it the bounden duty of Republicans. The present question is, will the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania make the attempt?—*Commercial*.

Exactly. Hope you will continue the good work until the fall campaign opens.

THE WILL of the people is not always respected by conventions, according to MACK. He says:

The Democratic party has many things to learn yet. I can point out at least one of them, and that is that when the people who do the voting demand, by every manifestation which it is within their power to make, that a certain candidate shall be nominated for President, and when the politicians allow a little personal spite, or perhaps a little personal envy, to defeat that nomination, the canvass must be a dull one, and that the result must be against the Democratic party. How many Radicals really desired the nomination of Grant? How many were openly for him this time a year ago? A half a dozen can not be named; and I could name two dozen of the most influential among them who were secretly conspiring against him. Suppose Ben. Butler had gone to Chicago for the purpose of defeating him, and that when the roll was being called, and it became apparent he would be nominated in the next ballot, he had asked that Massachusetts "have leave to retire for consultation." Where would Mr. Butler have been next day as a member of the Convention and a leader of the Republican party? And yet this suppositious case would only have furnished an exact parallel for what was done in New York. The Republican masses were not more clamorous for Grant than the Democratic masses were for Pendleton. Grant was nominated because every delegate to the Convention preferred him. I was at that Convention as a journalistic correspondent, and I saw and heard men cheer and harrah for Grant who would have secretly rejoiced to hear of his dropping down dead before the news of the nomination reached him. But they feared the effects of such treachery as subsequently defeated Mr. Pendleton. They knew that they dare not array their personal feelings against a popular choice, and they joined in the hurrahs as earnestly as the rest of them. The Republican people made the nomination of Grant in the nature of a demand, and sent a set of men to Chicago to give it formal expression. The Democratic people made the nomination of Pendleton in like way and sent men to New York to give it formal expression, but they were betrayed.

SEE HOW THEY GROW.

The Legislature of 1860 cost the State $177,284 65. The Legislature of 1868 cost $353,224 56. Thus the Radicals have doubled the expenses of a single department in the State in eight years. This may be taken as a sample of their doings everywhere. It is to cover up such waste and plunder that they continue denouncing *copperheads* and parade their own counterfeited *loyalty* before the public, These convenient phantoms will soon be conjured down by the taxgatherers. Extravagance and pillage are draining the substance of the people, whose sufferings will, ere long, be too severe to be diverted by catch words and humbugs, from the punishment of official menials who have betrayed their trusts and adopted the loose habits of freebooters.

THE PRESS OF THE STATE.

At a meeting of Editors and Publishers, held at Bellefonte on the 8th inst., at which H. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, presided, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Editors of Pennsylvania be requested to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, to consider ways and means for securing the passage of an act of Assembly regulating the publication of the general laws of the State, and other matters of general interest to the public.

We cordially approve the movement, and will, with pleasure, give whatever influence we may have, to further the object of the resolution.

Letter From Hon. W. A. Wallace.

SENATE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 20, 1869.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, ESQ.,

Chairman County Committee of Clearfield County:

DEAR SIR: I learn that at the meeting held at Clearfield, on the evening of the 12th instant, to provide for the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, a preference was expressed by those present for myself as the Democratic candidate for Governor in the coming election. At the time that meeting was held I was confined to my room by illness, or I should have been present and declined the honor that my fellow citizens thus seek to confer. I write you now, to say that I am not a candidate. Whilst I am gratified by this mark of confidence, I am convinced that my nomination is not the best that can be made. I recognize the vital importance of the selection of the strongest candidate that can be found, to make this contest. I am one of those who believe that everything but principle should be subordinated to success, and that preferences for individuals and the desire to reward party services should be made to yield to the imperious necessity to win. It seems to be the universal desire of the press of the State that the convention shall be held at a late day, and if the best men of the party be selected as delegates, and authorized to carry out the will of the party as shown by the light that shall then surround them, the selection of the strongest candidate will follow and our success will be assured.

I desire through you to express to my constituents who have invariably given me a cordial support, my earnest thanks for this renewed mark of their confidence.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

A Disreputable Forgery.

As soon as there was a probability that, in accordance with the petition of every Democrat in Congress, the President would pardon Dr. Mudd, now unjustly confined on the Dry Tortugas for setting Booth's broken leg, the Baltimore *American*, a vile and bloodthirsty Radical sheet, got up a pretended confession of Arnold, now in lifelong confinement for being concerned with Booth. The confession, it is pretended, was made voluntarily by Arnold, in July, 1865, in Marshal McPhail's office, in Baltimore. But why it has been suppressed from that time to this, cannot be accounted for satisfactorily. They pretend that it was to be used on the trial of John H. Surratt, whom it also strongly implicates. But if this had been its only intended use, why was it not brought forward on his former trial? The fact is, if this confession had been in existence in July, 1865, when there was such fearful excitement in the country on the subject of the assassination, there is no doubt but it would have been given to the public, and also used against Arnold on his trial.

But the whole thing is a disreputable forgery to prevent the pardon of an innocent man. Can vindictiveness go further?—*Louisville Democrat*.

For the Post.

THE ROTTENNESS AND CORRUPTION of the Republican party, so manifest to many, some three years ago, has grown to a magnitude so alarming to some far-seeing men in that organization, as to call forth the solemn warnings of Washburne of Illinois, one of their leading men in Congress, as well as the earnest remonstrance of such presses of that party as the New York *Evening Post*, and many others. Washburne affirmed, a year ago, that if the greenbacks used corruptly in Congress during the reign of his party, were piled up in the Hall, there would be no room for the members! The other day he proclaimed that 185,000,000 of acres of the public lands, (sufficient to supply farms for 925,000 families) had been granted away to Railroad corporations; a quantity exceeding the whole area of the six New England States, added to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia! Verily *Loyalty* to the Radicals is a compensating virtue. The petty larceny thieves at Harrisburg, albeit they are thieves, are small potatoes to those in Congress; but they do their best. They sell themselves to railroad corporations and other speculators at a low price, for cash; while their understrappers lap up the pastepots filled out of the people's taxes. All these rascalities were pressed upon the people at the election, but "*Hurrah for Grant*" was regarded as a complete answer to all proofs.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* has become so disgusted that it admits the dominant party has drawn to itself "the rogues, the unscrupulous, and the self seekers in the community;" that it is over-run and "over-ridden by glib-tongued demagogues, by unscrupulous speculators, and by men too ignorant for these times, which demand at least a decent knowledge of political science in the legislator;" and further that "this is an intolerable condition of things. The American people are not so foolish as to suffer it to continue long." In reference to the resolution of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, proposing to stop the land stealing, the *Post* pertinently asks "what is the overwhelming majority (in Congress) worth, if it is left for a Democrat to take the lead in movements for retrenchment?"

Pleading guilty by its leading presses, to the charge of foul corruption, nothing is left to the people, but to drive it from power. With a small majority, it probably would not have been so bold in iniquity; but boosted up by the prejudices of the people, skilfully played upon by knavish politicians, its legislative majority made it independent of the veto power, wisely lodged in the hands of the President by the true patriots who framed our government. In State and Nation it stands confessedly and hopelessly corrupt, and if the people will only prefer to be loyal to the constitution and to themselves, to remaining to be led by the nose by the most corrupt set of men who ever ruled us, we can overturn it.

From the thieving in Congress, down through the intrigues to obtain a judgeship by appointment in order to forestall a nomination, to the vast sums made by County Commissioners in the business of granting licences, rottenness is written over all its surface, reform can only come from change, a change not merely of men, but of parties. Our radical friends in this county will endeavor to shuffle off the responsibility by wringing off the political heads of the six men now in Harrisburgh, and give us other six just as worthless. This game has been successful at the two last elections and probably will succeed again; but our policy as well as our duty is, to nominate the very best men we can induce to run men of character and unquestioned ability, we will thus go before the people deserving success even if we fail to attain it. I am fully aware that a county Convention embracing nearly two hundred delegates is not a body favorable to a cool and dispassionate choice of men, at least in the hurry and bustle consequent upon the necessity of nominating a county ticket containing so many names, and I believe if the County Committee would say in its call of the nominating Convention, suggest that the names of candidates be sent to the Chairman and when the convention assembles, full ballots be furnished to the members, and that each one could strike off the names of all but his favorite candidates, that a calmer and a wiser judgement would be arrived at than is possible by adherence to the present mode of marking, possibly the *viva voce* plan would be still better, the presiding officers calling out the name of each delegate and the delegate naming for whom he votes; when assembly was before the Convention, to avoid confusion, let one be nominated at a time. The manner however is unimportant, the great thing to be accomplished is, to place in nomination men, who are known to possess the public confidence, and if we cannot carry our ticket we will surely accomplish some good by bringing into activity any remaining honesty and self respect that may possibly still remain be hidden under the corrupt mass known as the Republican party, and frighten it into something like a semblance of purity.

REFORM.

Triple Tragedy—Father and Mother Die of Grief for a Murdered Son.

We obtain the imperfect particulars of a tragedy that is terrible as involving the lives of three persons under peculiar circumstances.

Our informant states that some two or three weeks since a man named Jake Hampton, a former employee of Messrs. Hale & Murdock, started from the iron works in Alabama, in company with a young man named Dempsey, who was moving Hampton and his household effects to Montevallo. Dempsey was a teamster living at the iron works.

After an absence of a day or two, Hampton returned alone, and reported to the family of Dempsey that he had been murdered by some one, and reported where the body could be found. Parties went at once to the place, and found the body, and that the man had come to his death by violence. Suspicion, arising from his own conduct and surrounding circumstances, fixed on Hampton himself as the perpetrator of the dark deed, and he was arrested and placed in custody.

But this is not the worst of a beginning that is sad enough to be the end itself. Young Dempsey was an only son, and his father on hearing of his tragical death, was so overwhelmed with grief that he dropped dead where he stood,

And yet another act in the sorrowful drama. Another member of the family, a daughter, brave, spirited, though stricken with grief, started after the body of her brother. Returning to the house, she found that her mother was also dead of a broken heart, and dressed ready for burial.

It is supposed that Hampton's object in committing the murder was to get possession of the team of the deceased.—*Columbus (Miss.) Journal*.

The Pittsburgh Post.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of this "old reliable" Democratic newspaper, which will be found in our columns. The POST is in all respects a first class paper. In its news, commercial and political departments, it is equal to any daily paper in the West. The DAILY POST reaches Mt. Vernon by mail on the day of publication, which is more than can be said of the Columbus and Cincinnati papers.—*Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner*.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

AN AMERICAN SHIP ON FIRE

ACCIDENT TO THE PEREIRE.

General Dix on Grecian Affairs.

The Paris Peace Conference.

DISAFFECTION IN SPAIN

STILL HOLDING OUT.

PARIS, January 27.—Rio Janeiro dates states that the Paraguayan army still occupy the strongholds of Angustura.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

HAVRE, January 27.—Noon.—The ship Alaska, with a cargo of cotton, from New Orleans, is on fire here, and will probably be totally destroyed. She is owned in Boston.

ACCIDENT TO THE PEREIRE.

LONDON, January 27.—None of the first class passengers on the Pereire were seriously injured by the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following second-class passengers: Rev. Callaghan, a Catholic priest; Mr. Fouhr, a Frenchman, and Mr. Falkenberg, a German. The Pereire encountered a fearful tempest a few days out from Brest, in the course of which a heavy sea broke over her carrying away entirely her forward deck cabin, and inflicting other damage. She also sustained such injuries to her machinery as compelled her to put back to Havre under sail.

NO AMERICANS INJURED.

LONDON, January 27—6:30 P. M.—All the additional information which, up to this hour, has been obtained of the disaster to the French steamer Pereire, is an announcement that none of the American passengers on board were killed or injured.

GEN. DIX ON THE TURCO-GRECIAN DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, January 27.—General Dix, Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening, made a speech, in which he declared that the cause of the Greeks was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and he assured the people of Greece that they had the sympathy of America.

DEMISE OF A POLITICIAN.

LONDON, January 27.—Mr. Earnest Jones, the well known radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by ballot, over Milner Gibson, a Liberal candidate, to succeed Mr. Berley, one of the present members of Parliament from Manchester, in case the latter should be unseated on a charge of bribery.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Directors of the bank of Overrend, Gurney & Co., limited, have been held for trial in bonds of £20,000 each.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

DUBLIN, January 27.—A meeting of influential citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

OUR TURKISH MINISTER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, January 27.—The *Levant Times* publishes a rumor that Senator Nye, of Nevada, will succeed Mr. Morris, as American Minister at Constantinople in March next.

GRECIAN DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, January 27.—The Greek government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusion of the Conference of Paris, but it is feared that its signature will be accompanied by a reservation which can only tend to protract the difficulty with Turkey.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

MADRID, January 27.—The Government has laid claim to all libraries, archives, and works of art, possessed by Churches, as the property of the State, and it was while carrying out these orders of the Government, that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event caused intense excitement.

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN.

Violent demonstrations have been made by the people in this city, against the Papal Nuncio, and the Government has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic powers.

OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos, have been arrested and imprisoned.

A BATTLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, January 27.—Official dispatches have been received at the War Office from New Zealand. They announce that a battle had taken place between the British troops and the Maori rebels, at Poverty Bay, and that the latter were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory had restored tranquility in that quarter of the Colony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 27—Evening.—Consols 93¾; 5 20 bonds 75⅝; Erie 26¼; Illinois 92¾.

FRANKFORT, January 27.—Bonds 79½@79⅝.

PARIS, January 27.—Bourse firm; rentes 70f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11⅝@11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 12 000 bales. California white wheat 11s 9d; red western No. 2 9s 10d@10s. Western flour 26s@26s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 34s 6d@35s for old, and 34s@34½s for new. Oats 8s 6d. Barley 8s. Peas 41s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 70s. Cheese 74s. Bacon 58s. Common rosin 5s 9d; fine 16s. Spirits of petroleum buoyant; refined firm at 1s 10d. Tallow 47s. Turpentine firmer, but not higher.

LONDON, January 27.—Tallow 47s 6d. Linseed oil 29s. Refined petroleum firm at 10s 11d. Sugar buoyant; afloat 20s 3d. Calcutta linseed 59s. Petroleum at Antwerp 58¼@59¼f.

HAVRE, January 27.—Cotton unchanged.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Mr. HOWE, to the great amusement of Senators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist, to examine all the candidates for Internal Revenue appointments, to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, casuality and comparison be their most prominent protuburances, to the end that the Government may not longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that Department. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imports under the coloring of State authority. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickosaw Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Cammittee, to designate the place of confinement of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the bill relating to the Central Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. NORTON and POMEROY supported the motion, and

Messrs. CORBETT and SUMNER opposed it. The latter called for the yeas and nays which were ordered, and the motion carried by a vote of 32 to 26.

The Public Debt and Currency bill being now before the Senate,

Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit and instruct the Committee to report in its stead another bill.

Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the bill reported by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCREERY followed in a long speech in which he discussed humorously the speech of Senator Morton on the finance, the President's recommendations on that subject, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Treasury of the United States.

On motion of Mr. MORTON the bill was then postponed, and that relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad taken up, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Conkling yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING modified the amendment by striking out the clause fixing a point at which the Central Branch Road shall unite with the Smoky Hill Route.

The amendment was voted upon and lost.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment that the subsidy should not exceed one million two hundred thousand dollars. Lost—yeas 25, nays 27

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the interest on the bonds authorized by this bill to be issued, should not exceed five per cent. in currency. Lost.

The bill was then read a third time and rejected.

Mr. CULLOM defended the position of the Republican party in connection with reconstruction. He supported the Constitutional Amendment reported by Boutwell.

Mr. KERR spoke against Mr. Boutwell's amendment, which he contended was unworthy of this age, and would be an eternal disgrace to the country.

Mr. NIBLACK spoke on the subject of the revenues of the government. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was agreed to hold evening sessions in Committee of the Whole, for general debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE urged the House to come to some understanding relative to the public business, saying that the indications were yesterday, that they were not disposed to touch the appropriation bills at all.

The SPEAKER recapitulated the business that was pressing on the attention of the House.

After some discussion, the motion to reconsider the vote referring the resumption of specie payment bill to the Committee on Banking, was tabled, and the bill remains committed.

The Constitutional amendment, and the bill relating to suffrage, were postponed until after the morning hour, with the substitutes offered therefor by Messrs. Bingham, Shellabarger and Ward.

Mr. Bingham's substitute is as follows: No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any citizen of the United States, of sound mind and over twenty one years of age, the equal exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have resided for period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been or shall be duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony in common law.

The substitute of Mr. Shellabarger is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. Bingham's, except that Mr. Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in the rebellion, while Mr. Bingham's only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion.

The substitute of Mr. Ward like that of Mr. Shellabarger's applies to those who have been engaged in the rebellion and restricts the States from fixing the terms of residence required of voters at longer than one year.

The House then took up as the busines of the morning hour the bill reported yesterday, relating to the operations of the Pension laws. The second section of the bill, which direct the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage received much opposition.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike it out and Mr. Schenck characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, inasmuch as it professes to make a Court of Pensions the judge of the morals and virtue of the widows of the soldiers of the Republic, and required them to prove a negative.

Mr. INGERSOLL took a like view of the section, which he declared would be a disgrace to the statute book and an outrage to the widows of soldiers.

After further discussion, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected by a vote of 46 to 66.

Mr. PERHAM moved the previous question, which the House refused to second, and, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

The House then took up the Constitutional amendment and the bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Judiciary, and was addressed by

Mr. ELDRIDGE, in opposition to them. He argued that the right to control suffrage and elections was in the respective States, and not in Congress. The powers and rights and liberties of the State and of the people did not come down from Congress, or from the Federal Government thereof. There were some powers with which Congress had not been instructed. Congress could not determine just how much liberty the people should enjoy. All the powers of the Federal Government come from the States and from the people. Congress never had and never could have rightful authority to exercise any power not given to it by the constitution. The exercise of any other powers was a rank usurpation. He criticised Mr. Boutwell's appeal to partizanship, and asked where had the Republican party derived the power, and charge to reorganize the States that did not rebel. In his judgment, the Republican members of the House could not force this measure upon the country, without covering the party with another dishonor, or without a shameful violation of party pledges and party faith. How many States would the Republican party have carried at the last election, with such a measure inscribed upon its platform? Where would have been Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Indiana? Such a measure would alone have defeated the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, with all their great personal popularity. He was sorry that his distinguished colleague of the Committee, (Mr. Boutwell) had not been able to base his proposition on the Constitution and law, instead of appealing to the bare interests of the party. The subject then passed over for the day.

On motion of Mr. STOVER, an allowance of one year's pay was made to Mr. Switzler, who contested the seat of Mr. Anderson, of Missouri.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schenck in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. A discussion in reference to the pay of the clerk of the Committee on Public Lands brought out

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who declared that if the constituents of the members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomac. [Laughter.] What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them. Capitol police, $65,000; clerks, $80,000; sergeant-at-arms, $6,000; postoffice, $20,000; laborers, $16,000; folding room, $60,000; doorkeepers, $44,000; clerks to committees, $36,000; pages, $8,000. Total, $335,000.

Referring to other items for the Capitol police, Mr. Washburne said that there had been a howl got up last session that Andrew Johnson was to take possession of the Capitol, and that the appropriation was voted in, and subsequently an amendment to increase the compensation of the reading clerks was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the item for two reporters to the committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item of ten thousand dollars for furniture and repairs, remarking that Mr. McPherson, the clerk, has informed him the item was not necessary. He added that the clerk of the House had managed the fund for repairs very economically and very honestly. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PHELPS moved to strike out the item of $29,150 for newspapers and stationery for members, at $125 each.

Without acting on the amendment, the committee rose, and the House, at five o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. INGERSOLL made an argument in favor of paper currency, regarding the resumption of specie payment at present as an impossibility. He also assailed the National Bank system as being unfair to the West and South, saying if it is to be continued it should be equalized and the West and South have their fair share of circulation, which he claimed could be attained under his bill providing for a free banking system.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1867.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Errett—Supplement for the Jones Ferry Company, authorizing them to make another landing; prohibiting the Supreme Court or Prothonotaries to exercise jurisdiction in naturalization cases.

By Mr. Davis—For an additional law Judge in the Twenty third Judicial District.

By Mr. Henzey—Relating to elections in Philadelphia.

By Mr. Randall—Supplement to the ninth section of the act of 1868, relating to taxes on corporations; increasing the tax on anthracite coal imposed in said section.

By Mr. White—For the better protection of persons charged with being insane.

By Mr. Wallace—A joint resolution protesting against Congress incorporating any railroads within this Commonwealth.

By Mr. Burnett—Providing for the enrollment of the militia, and the organization and discipline of the National Guard of Philadelphia, and for the public defence.

Mr. White introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on retrenchment and reform to examine into the manner of conducting business in the several departments of the State Government, with a view to ascertain if the administration cannot be reduced; to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Errett presented a resolution requesting the Attorney General to communicate his opinion whether the act of February 23, 1866, repealing all taxes on real estate for State purposes is constitutional, so far as the same may be construed, to repeal the tax one half mill as imposed by the act of 1861, the proceeds of which were pledged to the extinguishment of the loan for arming the State, authorized by the act of 1861, and if unconstitutional what legal steps were necessary to continue in said act of 1861. Adopted.

The Speaker presented a tabular statement from the Auditor General of the amount of taxes due by each county to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Strang presented the report of the Contested Election Committee in the case of Wm. M. Bunn, Republican, against Daniel Witham, Democratic member from the Eleventh Philadelphia district, in favor of Bunn, who was sworn in.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill paying Mr. Witham for the whole session. Passed finally.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the bill divorcing Mr. Elliott Hodburt, and Olivia, his wife, of Bradford. Passed finally.

The supplement from the Senate for the Erie Marine Hospital, passed finally.

The bill for the protection of livery stable keepers in Lawrence county, was passed finally.

HARRISBURG, January 27.—Senator White, in introducing his resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to investigate, with a view to cutting down the Departmental expenses, without being invidious, says he thinks, among other things, that there is too much money spent in the Adjutant General's Department, and that it ought to be put on a peace footing. As to salaries and clerkships, the Senate Retrenchment Committee, after examination, say that the Senate expenses for pasting and folding this year will not amount to more than Rauch & Cochran's offers.

Democratic County Convention.

MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

R. H. KERR, ESQ., PRESIDENT

HIS ADDRESS.

Delegates Elected to State Convention

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hearty Endorsement of Gen. Cass

The delegates elected on Saturday last to attend the Democratic County Convention, assembled in the room of the License Board, at the Court house at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, all the Court rooms being occupied.

The Convention was called to order shortly after eleven o'clock, by Hon. T. J. Keenan, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, who stated that the Convention had been called for the purpose of selecting eight delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg.

Messrs. S. C. McCandless, R. S. Lynch, George H. Kuhn, John O'Donnell, and D. H. Williams were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The Chairman then announced that the next business in order was the reception of credentials of delegates.

The Secretaries called over the districts, and the delegates responded as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Ed. I. Hugnes, Patrick Kinney.

Second ward—James Irvin, J. Walker Flenniken.

Third ward—Nathan Jones, Jacob Keller.

Fourth ward—Wm. H. Mechling, Dr. E. W. Swentzell.

Fifth ward—James Donovan, Patrick O'Connor.

Sixth ward—Patrick O'Brien, George H. Kuhn.

Seventh ward—John Fox, W. P. Cherrington.

Eighth ward—Dales Graham, Charles Cochran.

Ninth ward—Major R. M. Smith, Casper Fick.

Tenth ward—James M. Taylor, Dr. J. Ahl.

Eleventh ward—Wm. T. Taylor, John Hays, Jr.

Twelfth ward—Charles B. McCullough, Richard Allen.

Thirteenth ward—John McGann, John Coyle.

Fourteenth ward—Joseph R. Hunter, Peter Connelly.

Fifteenth ward—James Murphy, J. C. O'Donnell.

Sixteenth ward—James McDonald, R. M. Gibson.

Seventeenth ward—Wm. Reardon, J. C. Buffum.

Eighteenth ward—Stephen C. McCandless, N. P. Sawyer.

Nineteenth ward—Dr. J. Hullihen, Sam'l Lusk.

Twentieth ward—E. S. Geary, J. Walke, Guthrie.

Twenty-first ward—Charles Hambel, D. Himbelright.

Twenty-second ward—John C. Barr, Jos. D. Lynch.

Twenty-third ward—John D. Scully, Wm. Alexander.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. P. Bodell, William Wolfendale.

Second ward—James McCallister, A. B. Smith.

Third ward—1st precinct, John Swan, W. S. Eyster; 2d precinct, C. B. Easley, John Raab.

Fourth ward—1st precinct, W. M. Stewart, W. H. Reel; 2d precinct, Jno. Gordon, William Lay.

Fifth ward—Col. D. Campbell, D. H. Williams.

Sixth ward—Wm. Matthews, Alexander Campbell.

Seventh ward—Joseph Lofink, Lawrence Walther.

Eighth ward—Samuel M. Thompkins, J. Jahn.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—J. B. Richards, D. O. Lambert.

West Pittsburgh—Thomas Caroon, Joseph Rogers.

Sewickley—F. M. Hutchinson, Elias Stuck.

East Birmingham—John Duffey, C. Feld.

Sharpsburg—Robert H. Roach, James Davis.

South Pittsburgh—Charles M. Gearing, Joseph Carter.

McKeesport—Major James F. Ryan, Jesse Sill.

Ormsby—John A. Snyder, John Lutz.

Temperanceville—Patrick Kennedy, H. D. Ryan.

Bellevue—R. S. Lynch.

Etna—Dr. A. G. McQuaid, Ed. Eichenlaub.

TOWNSHIPS.

Penn—Wm. Lindsay, B. M'Glinness.

Mifflin—H. B. Cochran, Wm. Forsyth.

Robinson—1st precinct, M. O'Byrne, Samuel Hays.

Moon—Philip Stevenson, W. Omstott.

Baldwin—2d precinct, Samuel Cooly, Wm. Crouch.

Ross—Robert Swan, Sr., Robert Morrow.

McCandless—Wm. Lyons, Henry Cole.

Upper St. Clair—Dr. George S. Hays, Asl. McKeown.

Neville—Dr. McCabe, Robert Phillips.

Wilkins—Joseph H. Hopkins. Hugh Turner.

Versailles—Col. John Sill, Albert Miller.

Jefferson—Henry Large.

Chartiers—John Mackin, Van. A. Reed.

Finlay—A. W. Enlow, R. McAyle.

Ohio—1st precinct, Jos. Kelsh, Jno. Carn; 3d precinct, D. Shafer.

Reserve—Adam Roth, Gottfried Gebert.

Pine—Adam Dunlap, Andrew McClintock.

West Deer—Charles Bryson, Alex Hughes.

Indiana—Thomas Brown, George Hussinger.

South Fayette—John McCowan, William Nicholson.

Sewickley—W. D. Moore, Capt. McCormick.

Crescent—W. J. Langfelt, John Schrodes.

McClure—R. H. Kerr, James Bown.

Richland—Robert McDonald, Jacob Wells.

Union—George S. Carnahan, Jas. Welsh

Hampton—John McNeal, Jr., Henry C. McNeal.

Scott—First precinct, T. F. McCabe, E. F. Rogers; Second precinct, E. Ford, I W. Bauseman.

Harrison—C. Spelker, John W. McWilliams.

John C. Barr offered a resolution that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

It was announced, at half past twelve o'clock, that the District Court had adjourned in order to give the room for the use of the Convention. An adjournment to the District Court room thereupon took place.

The Convention having assembled in the District Court room, the temporary chairman declared that nominations for permanent President were in order.

Messrs. R. H. Kerr, N. P. Sawyer, Joseph R. Hunter, J. C. Buffum, and John C. Barr were nominated. The contest was between Messrs. Kerr and Sawyer, the other candidates having declined.

The Secretaries proceeded to call over the list of delegates, by districts, the vote being taken *viva voce*.

When McClure township was reached R. H. Kerr, Esq., arose and said:

Mr. President—I have been voting for Democrats during the past forty-two years, and as I have no disposition at this time to depart from that rule, I therefore cast my vote for R. H. Kerr, of McClure township. (Applause.)

The voting was concluded, and the result was announced as follows: R. H. Kerr, 74; N. P. Sawyer, 27; scattering 6.

Mr. Kerr having received a majority of the votes, he was declared elected. On motion his election was made unanimous. Upon assuming his station the President spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—We have assembled in County Convention to perform a duty we owe to the State, in selecting delegates to meet our Democratic friends in Convention, whose duty it will be to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. We have no occasion to go out of our county to name the gentleman for Governer who can bring victory to the cause in which is involved the dignity, prosperity and welfare of the old Commonwealth. We have stood faithfully by the true interests of the masses by sustaining and upholding the Constitution; and in looking over this delegated body, I can read in every eye a determined resistance to the encroachments made on the liberty of the people by the party in power. The voters will find, if they have not already realized the fact, that the State and national Governments have been best governed and the people more secure when Democrats held power. I am proud to note the fact, and I congratulate the assembled Democracy, that the eastern counties are responding to the west and speaking out in conventions for our most estimable and popular citizen, Gen. G. W. Cass. He is the man for the times to vanquish the enemy and bring victory to our cause.

The old Native doctrine has again sprung up into new life, by the introduction of an infamous proposition, by a member of the Legislature, to change the naturalization laws. The gross ignorance manifested by this bigot and partizan of the Radicals should be hooted from an intelligent body of men. Who are we but foreigners, and the descendants of foreigners? The benefits derived from emigration have shed light and knowledge over all the States of this happy Union of ours. *Millions* of the best citizens, hailing from Europe, have populated the country, and in all the wars were found (the foreign born soldiers) fighting for the flag of the free, and now at a late date, from 1850 to 1860, nearly *three millions* of emigrants reached our shores, who have sought homes in the far West, to cultivate and bring forth fruit of their honest labor, and spread civilization by forming a chain of railroads to the Pacific slope. The Democracy say, let them come; we bid them welcome, and will hail them as the younger brother in the great family of Americans. This land was discovered for all classes, and by emigration it has become what it is, honored and respected over the world. We favor naturalization as it was in the days of Geo. Washington, unrestricted by musty forms, or by fanatical demagogues, who would place the negroes superior to the foreign born. The citizen hailing from the Old World, who will cast a vote for a party which insults their manhood, should be classed with the renowned "*traitor*" Arnold. The history of this country does not furnish a traitor to liberty, who fled the oppression of his Mother country. Permit me to say a word, ere I conclude, in reference to the christian charity of the President. The proclamation extending national clemency to our erring countrymen, will be remembered with gratitude by the friends of humanity, the glad tidings of which have been wafted on the pinions of the eagle to the remotest parts of the world. This act of mercy will do more for peace, than all the Yankee soldiers in the Southern States.

If the throne of England, under the new administration, will emulate the spirit which actuated our chief magistrate and release the *Irish* (political) *prisoners*, who are suffering for their devotion to liberty and their native land, it will do more for the tranquility of that ill-fated and impoverished Island than the proud army and navy of Great Britain; then "let us have peace."

Mr. Guthrie moved that the temporary Secretaries be retained as permanent Secretaries.

The Chair said the motion was out of order, as it was customary to elect Vice Presidents before Secretaries. The following persons were then selected as Vice Presidents: Peter Connelly, D. Shaffer, J. Lofink, W. H. Reel, W. Wolfendale, John Mackin, Van. A. Reed, Philip Stevenson, N. P. Sawyer.

Mr. Guthrie renewed his motion, and it was carried.

On motion, W. P. Cherrington was added to the list of Secretaries.

Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., offered the following.

Resolved, That the Democracy require no better platform than the Constitution, and on that we take issue with the Radical party. We look to the people to defend it by the election of our candidate for Governor, and we are proud to note the fact that our eastern friends have responded to the West in presenting our worthy citizen, George W. Cass, for Governor. A gentleman of strict integrity, sound judgment, having the respect and confidence of the people, we instruct our delegates to vote for and use their influence to secure his nomination in State Convention.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. M. Hutchinson moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to prepare resolutions. The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed F. M. Hutchinson, Jos. R Hunter, Robert Swan, Philip Stevenson, and D. H. Williams.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate delegates to the State Convention. The following persons were nominated, from whom eight delegates were to be selected:

Joseph D. Lynch, W. H. Mechling, C. P. Whiston, John P. Heisel, James Irvin, Ed. Donnelly, John H Sawyer, Joseph H. Irwin, John Mackin, John Coyle, Wm. H. McGee, Joseph Lofink, James H. Hopkins, H. B. Sinclair, Wm. D. Moore, Wm. Alexander, James McDonnell, Wm. Whigham, Geo. S. Hays, Robert H. Roach, Daniel Coyle, Levi Rush, John R Large, J. Walker Guthrie, J. C. Buffum, Van A. Reed, Alfred Kerr, G. L. B. Fetterman.

Mr. Cherrington moved that the Convention take a recess of half an hour, in orde to give the Secretaries time to prepare a list of the candidates. The motion was adopted.

At this point the President announced that all present were invited to a dinner at McGinley's dining rooms. He was now sixty-three years of age, and it might be that he would not attend another Convention. He had long been in the harness, and he thought it about time for the "old horse to retire."

It was suggested that the dinner be postponed until the business of the Convention had been concluded.

After the nominations had closed, and before the voting was commenced, a motion was made that the vote be taken *viva voce*. It was finally decided, however, that the marking process be adopted.

A resolution was offered that the eight persons having the highest number of marks be declared elected. Laid on the table.

A motion that four of the delegates be selected from the city, two from the south-side and two from the north-side of the river, was made, but the chair declined to entertain it, declaring that the Convention should not be restricted to localities.

Mr. Alexander moved that when the Secretaries call over the districts they be required to commence at the foot of the list, and call over the townships first. Carried.

The Convention then proceeded to mark for delegates.

While the marking was in progress, Messrs. Wm. Alexander and J. C. Buffum asked and obtained leave to withdraw their names from the list of candidates.

The districts having all been called, and the marking concluded, Mr. W. H. Reel offered a resolution to the effect that the eight persons on the list receiving the highest number of marks be declared delegates to the State Convention.

The resolution gave rise to a warm discussion, but it was finally adopted.

The result was then announced by the President, as follows:

W. H. Mechling	107	Joseph Lofink	30
Jas. H. Hopkins	106	John P. Heisel	25
Wm. H. McGee	100	Joseph D. Lynch	23
James Irvin	97	Robert H. Roach	23
G. L. B. Fetterman	85	E. Donnelly	17
Geo. S. Hays	68	Joseph H. Irwin	18
John Mackin	61	John Coyle	21
C. P. Whiston	49	W. Alexander (withdrawn.)	
W. D. Moore	42		
Levi Rush	38	James McDonnell	12
John R. Large	35	Wm. Whigham	9
J. Walker Guthrie	40	Van A. Reed	11
H. B. Sinclair	37	Alfred Kerr	9
Daniel Coyle	33	J. C. Buffum (withdrawn.)	
J. H. Sawyer	33		

Messrs. W. H. Mechling and James H. Hopkins being the two receiving the highest number, were declared elected Senatorial delegates, and Messrs. Wm. H. McGee, Jas. Irwin, G. L. B. Fetterman, George S. Hays, John Mackin, and C. P. Whiston, being the six next highest, were declared Representative delegates to the State Convention.

After the result had been announced, Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the *fifteen thousand* Democratic voters of Allegheny county, whose unselfish devotion to their party has been attested by their united, cheerful support of Democratic nominations, always, now present their eminent fellow citizen, General George W. Cass, as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. They endorse him as one who has ever been foremost among the faithful, in a county where there are no official honors nor rewards for Democrats, but much self denial and contumely. They avouch for him, that he has sustained our time honored cause, as sincerely and as effectively, as any one of our solid and faithful fifteen thousand; and strongly declaring their belief in his high deserts as a citizen and a Democrat, they earnestly ask for his nomination—that honor awarded, they look upon his election as a certain result.

We enter upon this contest in the fervent hope that we can check the destructive progress of the Radical party—and we charge upon that party, here and now, at the very threshold of the canvass: That they have promised everything and performed nothing for the general good; that having resistless power not only in the Legislature, but over the Executive Department of the Government, they have used that power for party ends alone; that while, at their pleasure, and for petty partisan purposes, they have passed and will repeal the Tenure of Office bill, they have left unsettled the Tariff question, so important, so vital to the interests of Pennsylvania; that they have levied internal taxes hastily, unjustly, changefully; ruining many interests and perplexing all; that notwithstanding the great burden of taxation they have ordained, they cannot supply the immense outlay they have voted—and the debt for the last year was increased nearly fifty millions; that to maintain the Pacific Road project, job or swindle, millions upon millions of national bonds have been added to the National debt; that they now propose to seize the interests of States and individuals in all railroads and telegraph lines, and to hand them over professedly to "national" corporations, but really to corrupt Congressional "rings;" that they have vitiated the ballot-box and violated the election laws, forcing radical partisans into Congress, and into all kinds of offices in the most arbitrary and indecent manner; that they have corrupted the currency of the country, and plunged the nation into a fathomless ocean of debt and taxation, and that they are at this moment busy in preparing further schemes of outrage and wrong upon the States and the people—upon Constitutions and Laws.

To combat and to disarm this formidable and infamous faction, which has plunged all our interests and industries into gloom and and uncertainty—so that no man can live and labor with mental comfort or with reasonable hope—we shall devote our unceasing efforts—and our first step toward this great purpose is to nominate and to elect GEO. W. CASS to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Wm. H. Reel, of Allegheny, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Hon. Moses Hampton for his courtesy in adjourning his Court and tendering the use of his Court room for the meeting of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

DINNER AT M'GINLEY'S.

The delegates, upon the invitation previously given by the President, proceeded to the dining room of Mr. McGinley, on Fifth avenue, where they partook of an excellent dinner.

Stonewall Jackson's Fame.

The Kansas City *Journal* says: "A few weeks since General Shields, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, advertised a meeting at New Garden, a little town on the line of Clay and Ray counties, often called 'Hell's Half Acre.' At the proper time the meeting was organized and the chairman introduced Shields in the following manner: "Fellow citizens; permit me to introduce to you a man whose name is a household word all over the land, a patriot of two hemispheres; a statesman, the companion of Clay and Benton; a soldier; the hero of Cerro Goreo; the man who poured out his blood like water for his country; the hero of the Potomac; the man who came nearer whipping Stonewall Jackson than any other man—but he didn't whip him by a d—d sight.'"

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Faber & Co.'s Foundry and Pan Handle Railroad Shops Burned.

On Saturday night about a quarter past ten o'clock, an alarm was struck from box 34, corner of Liberty and Canal streets, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the machine shop of W. M. Faber & Co., engine builders, located on Quarry street near Washington, close to the Union Depot, and in the rear of the Pan Handle Railroad shops. The entire fire department of the city were soon on the scene and in service. The building where the fire originated, together with the other buildings adjoining, were all two story frames, and being of such combustible material, the fire spread very rapidly, and by the time the firemen arrived on the ground the flames had communicated to these buildings and were under full headway. There were, altogether, about five buildings, two of which were the property of Faber & Co., and the other three, which were quite small, were occupied by the Panhandle Railroad Company. Despite the efforts of the firemen, in half an hour all of the buildings were reduced to ashes. The main shops of the Panhandle Railroad were at one time in imminent danger, but the firemen succeeded in saving them, with some slight damage to the roof. The dwelling houses in the rear of the machine shops, it was also feared, would be swept away, but through the efforts of the firemen they were saved.

The buildings and property occupied by Faber & Co. were recently sold to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. The machinery and material had all been moved out of the shops, and the demolition of the buildings commenced. The other three small shops were used by the Company as repair shops for light work. The buildings were all very old, and the total loss will probably not be over eight thousand dollars.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building had long been out of use, and no fire had been on the premises for some time previous.

A Thief Captured—Stolen Watches and Other Goods Recovered.

Officer John Messner yesterday arrested Samuel Harris, late of Cincinnati, upon a warrant issued by the Mayor, at the instance of Mr. Isaac Cohen, also of Cincinnati, who charges Harris with stealing six gold watches and chains, valued at seven hundred dollars, and some other articles worth twenty-seven dollars. In Cincinnati, it seems, Harris was known under the name of Samuels, and the following from a late paper of that city will explain the nature of the offense upon which he was arrested: "Last week a man named Samuels, who had been purchasing largely of pawn brokers, on a promise to pay in a few days, suddenly disappeared, taking with him between eight and nine hundred dollars worth of goods. Dispatches were sent in all directions, and on Saturday night the Chief of Police received a dispatch from Buffalo, stating that the goods had been recovered in that city, Samuels had not, as yet, been caught, but doubtless will be, as the detectives are on his track. Mr. Cohen, one of the victims, left for Buffalo on Monday morning to take charge of the recovered goods."

The goods were not yet recovered at Buffalo. Mr. Isaac Cohen, one of the losers by the Cincinnati operators, followed the man to Buffalo, and there learned that he had shipped his trunk to Pittsburgh, by express. Mr. C. came immediately here, arriving on Wednesday evening. He ascertained that the trunk was at the American express office, and had not yet been called for. He therefore made information, a, above stated, and officer Messner lain in wait at the Express office. After awhile the proprietor of the trunk came in and demanded his baggage, when he was arrested. The officer took him and his trunk to the Mayor's office. The man was placed in a cell where he now awaits a hearing. The trunk was conveyed to the private office, where it was opened and the contents examined. These contents consisted, for the most part, of old and rare books, most of them in the German language. Among the volumes is an old copy of Johnson's dictionary, with the name of Edward Beecher, Norwich, Connecticut, on the fly leaf.

The stolen watches were not in the trunk, but during the afternoon officer Messner obtained a clue which led to the recovery of the watches. They were found stowed away in the cellar of an old building at the corner of First and Ferry streets. This house is occupied by an old Russian, who, however, denies all knowledge of either Harris or the stolen goods. Harris will be taken back to Cincinnati on a requisition.

A Thief Captured—Recovery of a Portion of the Stolen Property.

Some five weeks ago we published an account of the operations of a thief at the jewelry store of Mr. Stevenson, on Liberty street. It will be remembered that the fellow went into the store one day, during the absence of the proprietor, and pretended that he was going to make extensive purchases. A small boy had temporary charge of the establishment, and he proceeded to display the stock of valuable jewelry, embracing a lot of fine gold watches and rings, upon the counter for the stranger's inspection. After purchasing lot of spectacles the fellow left the store,

Allegheny County Medical Society.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, Dr. H. Coffey, Vice President, Dr. Sample; Secretary, Dr. Snodgrass; Recording Secretary, Dr. Wood; Treasurer, Dr. McDonald; Censor, for three years, Dr. George T. Bruce.

Delegates were also appointed to attend the National Convention, to be held in New Orleans, and the State Convention to be held in Erie.

In this Changeable Climate

Of ours a cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one cold thus running into another, until the accompanying cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "nothing but a cough." How obvious is it, therefore, that a cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? *Coughs* and *Colds*, *Pulmonary*, *Bronchial* and *Asthmatic* Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere. MWS:D&W

Distressing Accident in Allegheny with a Fatal Result.

On Saturday evening a little boy about five years old, named Willie Woodhouse, son of Mr. H. Woodhouse, proprietor of a tin store on Lacock street, Allegheny, came to his death under the following distressing circumstances: It appears that just after Car No. 50, of the Rebecca Street Line of the Manchester Passenger Railway, had turned off Federal street on to Lacock, young Woodhouse and another lad jumped on the step of the front platform of the car and held to the railing. Just as the car was going on the switch, which is about forty feet from Federal street, to allow another car bound for this city to pass, the little boy, Willie Woodhouse, attempted to jump off, but the swinging of the car as it was going on the switch, threw him under the platform, and before any alarm could be given to the driver the front wheel passed over his stomach, crushing him terribly, and causing his entrails to protrude. The car was stopped before the hind wheels had passed over him, and the little fellow picked up. He was totally insensible, and when picked up was thought to be dead. He was carried into Snodgrass' drug store just by, and Dr. Mahon summoned, but before he arrived the unfortunate child was dead. The body was carried to the residence of the parents of the child, over their store on Federal street.

Shortly after the accident Wm. Ball, the driver of the car, appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and offered to deliver himself up, or make a statement of what he knew. Mayor Drum said that no complaint had yet been made against him, and under the circumstances would not be justified in holding him, but told him to be in readiness to appear before the Coroner's jury, or deliver himself up, if required. From what we learn of this sad affair, the driver is not to blame in the least, as he did not see the boy until after the accident, on account of the platform of the car being crowded. The conductor of the car, George Calhoun, was on the rear platform at the time of the accident.

Extensive Fire in Altoona.

On Thurday night a fire broke out in the Pennsylvania Railroad Shops, in Altoona, which destroyed twenty-four new freigat cars, a car load of bacon and lard, a car load of produce and about thirty thousand dollars worth of seasoned lumber. The entire loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the perpetrator was discovered, but in the confusion managed to effect his escape. It is said that large quantities of oil had been poured over the floors of the shop, in order to hasten the conflagration.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A young man named Washington Bell, son of the praprietor of a coal works at Mansfield, met with an accident, a few days ago, which resulted in his death on Thursday. He was coupling some cars on the siding at the coal works, when he was caught between the bumpers and crushed so terribly that death ensued.

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HEADACHE PILLS.

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1866.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN
Attorney at law.

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Sole Proprietors,
No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Plantation Bitters.

It is said that Calisaya Bark has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against diseases by exposure and irregular diet. It is conceded that the great success of the wonderful PLANTATION BITTERS, which, previous to our late unhappy difficulties, was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of the principal ingredients. In confirmation of this we have heard of one of our distinguished Physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by PLANTATION BITTERS. We spend advisedly when we say that we know it to be the best and most popular medicine in the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the street and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going, is a good rule in anything; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive, than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE SHORTLY, to 167 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

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Important to Cigar Manufacturers and Whiskey Distillers.

The new law recently passed by Congress requires all Manufacturers of Cigars to have the party's Name, District and Number of Cigars contained in each box

BURNT ON THE SAME.

Also, that each Distiller shall have Burnt on each Barrel of Whisky, the Distiller's Name, District, Number of Gallons, Date of Tax, &c., &c. To parties requiring such BRANDING IRONS, I am now prepared to furnish the same at reasonable rates and at short notice. I also make Steel Straps, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Cancelling Stamps, &c. SKATES in endless Variety, together with a full line of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols.

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I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, February 2, 1869,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

ONE FARM,

Of 205 Acres, and one of

137 ACRES,

In Unity Township, about 1½ miles north of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa. Both Farms are well improved, with good buildings and well watered, and both are underlaid with

A Strata of Good Coal.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in three annual payments, with interest. If not sold, these farms will be for rent.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Farming Utensils, such as

Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Seeder, Mower, &c.,

On said Farms. Terms:—Six months' note, with approved security, on all sums over ten dollars; under ten dollars, cash.

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BACKACHE PILLS.

The most efficient

DIURETIC,

For treatment of all Complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys; such as Pains and Weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Stranguary, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, &C., &c.

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Can be used with perfect safety in all cases in children as well as adults. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovered, besides being in the form of sugar coated Pills, making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor,

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THE FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

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SIMPLE, DURABLE EFFICIENT—What every farmer needs for grinding any kind of grain for food, either fine or coarse; for making corn meal or family flour, and for GRINDing corn in the ear. Will grind from four to six bushels per hour, or crack from ten to fifteen bush per hour.

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JANUARY, 1869

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Four Octave Organ, Solid Black Walnut Case (Style No. 1). Price.....$ 50
Five Octave Double Reed Organ, Five Stops, with Tremulant; Solid Black Walnut Case, Carved and Paneled. (Style C.) Price...$125
Five Octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, Five Stops, with the new Mason & Hamlin Improved VOX HUMANA, which excels every other attachment of this class in the beauty and variety of its effects, the case with which it is used, and its freedom from liability to get out of order. Solid Walnut Case, Carved and Paneled. (New Style, No. 21.) This is the finest Organ of its size and capacity which can be made. Price.....$170

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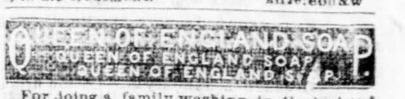

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GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS AND SUMMER PIECES, circle, elliptical or square—all shapes and designs—fifty or more different sizes, plain or fancy, at better figures than can be had elsewhere in the city. Call and examine. See card of "Low Down Grates." BISSELL & CO.,
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WASHINGTON.

VASBURNE-LOPEZ IMBROGLIO.

Release of Bliss and Master man

From the South American Squadron

Nominations by the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE WASHBURNE-LOPEZ COMPLICATION—LOPEZ AND MINISTER M'MAHON.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches in detail relative to the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the Paraguayan authorities. On the 3d of December Rear Admiral Davis in his flagship anchored under the Paraguayan battery at Angustura, and immediately communicated with Lopez, whose headquarters were six or seven miles in the interior. Lieutenant Commander Kirkland, the bearer of the message, returned with an answer that Lopez desired to confer with the Admiral in person, and for that purpose would come down to the bank. Lopez appeared at the lower battery and an interview of three hours duration was had with the Admiral. All the points bearing on the matter were discussed. The manners of Lopez were conciliatory, courteous and frank while he continued to declare from time to time his intention to accede to the request for the delivery on board the United States vessels of Messrs. Bliss and Mastermann. Some correspondence ensued on subsequent days, and on the night of the 10th of December, at eleven o'clock, Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were brought to the flag ship on a native canoe. These persons having been delivered to the United States, General McMahon made preparations to land on the subsequent day and present his credentials, but the battle of that day prevented it. He, however, landed on the 12th, and was received at the landing by several officers of President Lopez's staff, and mounting his horse proceeded directly to Lopez's headquarters.

Admiral Davis reports that the number of iron clads in the Brazilian fleet at present in the waters of Paraguay is sixteen, including single and double turreted monitors and old casemated vessels, mounting from one to eight guns, and adds: "On this occasion I was treated with perfect civility by the Brazilian officers with whom I had intercourse, but was much annoyed by finding myself constantly in line of fire of the belligerents, and would have felt more comfortable had I been accompanied by two of our double turreted monitors."

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

The Department has dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Corrientes, November 30th, announcing his arrival there with the squadron under his command. He would leave on the 1st of December on the Wasp, for Paraguay. The Quinnebang and Pawnee would remain at Corrientes until further orders. The Kansas would shortly follow the Wasp to Paraguay. A later dispatch from Rear Admiral Davis, dated Rasario Del Santa Fe, December 16th, reports the arrival of the Wasp, and that the Pawnee and Quinnebaug are ordered to Buenos Ayres. Another dispatch dated Montevideo, December 19th, reports the arrival of the Wasp there on the day previous, when the Admiral's flag was shifted to the Guerriere.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to day, sent to the Senate the name of Matthew F. Pleasance, chief clerk of the Attorney General's office, to be Governor of Wyoming Territory. H. M. Stace, clerk in the office of the solicitor of the Treasury, to be Secretary of Wyoming Territory; Edward P. Johnson, Attorney for Wyoming Territory; W. E. Matthews, of Tennessee, Surveyor General; Lemuel Jeffries, of Maryland, Receiver of Public Monies; S. K. M. Patton, of Tennessee, Register of Land Office; Henry C. Hayner, Chief Justice; James H. Hone and William F. Redgon, Associate Justices; Smith P. Young, Marshall, all for the same Territory.

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $942,000; shipments, $470,823; national bank currency issued, $134,470; amount in circulation, $299,746,756; fractional currenco destroyed, $582,428.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1869.

The Speaker presented a memorial of the State Medical Society, for a law defining the legal relations of the insane.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham—Giving the new wards of Allegheny City the right to compensation from the old wards, out of which they were created, for the school property in such old wards, the Court to appoint three commissioners, to be disinterested freeholders, not residing or owning property in Allegheny City, to report an equitable apportionment within ten days of their appointment, on the application of the School Directors of any new ward.

Incorporating the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. Errett—A supplement to the act concerning the streets and sewers of Pittsburgh, which gives Councils the power to vacate streets made useless by opening new ones.

Relating to soliciting passengers in Allegheny county, which requires a license from the County Treasurer at fifty dollars annually, with a penalty of from twenty-five to fifty dollars for each solicitation of passengers without a license.

Relative to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike company, confirming the sale of the road and providing for the distribution of the proceeds.

Supplement for the Ewalt street bridge over the Allegheny river; extending the time of commencement two years from March 26th, 1868, and the time of completion three years, and authorizing the Company to borrow thirty thousand dollars.

By Mr. Searight—Supplement for the Uniontown Gas and Water Company.

By Mr. McCandlass—Authorizing the United States Commissioners to administer oaths and take depositions, to be used in the Courts of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Stinson presented a report on the Hare contested election.

Mr. Beck called up his resolution of yesterday requesting the State Treasurer to furnish a detailed statement of the compensation of each Legislative officer and employee during the last session.

After a prolonged discussion the motion of Mr. White was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and the committee instructed to report the alleged abuses and make necessary recommendations.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare two Appropriation bills, one pertaining to State government, and another relating to other matters. Laid over.

Mr. Lowry's resolution instructing the Education Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Agricultural College was postponed for the present.

HOUSE.

Mr. Nicholson from the Joint Committee on the contested Judicial election of Herst against Hasse, of Philadelphia, reported for Judge Hasse. The following letter accompained the report:

HON. C. H. STILSON, CHAIRMAN &C. DEAR SIR: Since the petition in the matter has been filed, my attention has been called to the fact, that in the Fifthteenth ward of this city, the correct addition of figures in the ward returns, show sixty votes to be added to the majority of Judge Hasse. The certificate of election wes justly due him, notwithstanding the alleged misconduct in the Sixthteenth ward, and I am happy therefore, so far as my advice and influence are concerned, to releieve him as well as myself from the contest which has always been distasteful to me. It is my opinion that there will be no appearance or evidence on behalf of the petitioners, and I suggest that the Committee affirm the election of Judge Hasse at the next session. With great respect, WM. L. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20th., 1869.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved the reconsideration of the House bill, extending the term of the Receiver of taxes of Philadelphia, to substitute the Senate bill, which was done, but not without a spicy debate.

Mr. Nicholson (Rep.) opposed the bill as unjust; he was not afraid of the party lash. He read a resolution of the Thirteenth ward Union League, passed January 19th, against the bill. He thought Philadalphia was assuming too much; she monopolized everything; she defeated Judge Williams, because she did not believe any ability lay west of the Schuylkill.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, though voting for the bill, gave Philadelphia credit for having nearly all the important positions in the House.

Mr. Beans offered a resolution to investigate the report that the pasters and folders were franking documents.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, said the Clerk had given orders that it should not be done, and the matter was dropped.

The joint resolution providing that the pasting and folding be given out to the lowest bidder, was reported from the Committee negatively.

In the Senate, Mr. Connell presented a memorial of the Female Anti-Slavery Society for negro suffrage.

The Senate resolved to attend the dedication of the Mexican monument.

SENATE

HARRISBURG, January 23.

The Senate met again this morning, and Messrs. Fisher and Kerr, Republicans, who were absent yesterday, were dispatched for last night and arrived this morning, making a quorum. Mr. Olmsted, who was also dispatched for, could not come. When the Senate met, however, it was found that a quorum was still absent. All the Democratic members were still wanting, being fifteen in number. The Republicans would have had seventeen, being just a quorum, but Messrs. Stuzman, Lowry, White and Olmsted were absent on roll call, leaving only thirteen members present. Messrs. Lowry and White were understood to be out hunting Stutzman.

Mr. Graham moved to adjourn till Monday morning. Agreed to.

Senator Nagle read a dispatch that Mr. Maloy, the Democratic Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia, had been sworn in, and would assume the duties of office on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the Philadelphia Councils having approved his securities.

The Democratic Senators claim a great triumph.

MISSOURI.

Arrest of a Desperate Counterfeiter—Banquet—The Cheap Freight Movement—Switzler to Contest Dyer's Seat.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Valentine Burke, a noted character was arrested yesterday after a fierce struggle, in which he fired five shots from a revolver at Detective Reinhardt. $14,750 of counterfeit United States compound interest notes were found in his possession.

Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie Railroad, gave a banquet at the Southern Hotel last night to a number of prominent railroad men.

Another large meeting of merchants was held last night, at which additional arrangements were made to establish an agency securing cheap freights from the eastern cities to St. Louis. Much interest is taken in this movement, and a large number of merchants have joined the association.

Colonel Switzler, who has just been denied a seat in Congress, in his contest with Colonel Benjamin, has notified Colonel Dyer, that he will contest his (Dyer's) seat, in the next Congress.

The Eastern railroad men left here for Louisville this morning, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. It is the design to run passenger trains from here to New York without change of cars, and for this purpose ten drawing room and sleeping coaches combined will be put on the route.

A committee of prominent steamboat men and merchants will leave here to-morrow for New York, to confer with the ship owners of that city in relation to through shipments of grain from St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi river. The committee will meet at the Astor House on Friday morning.

THE *Avvalanche's* Little Rock special says: The bill giving the Governor power to fill all vacant offices produced considerable discussion in the Arkansas Legislature on Friday last. It was finally postponed. A resolution was also introduced in the Senate binding members of Assembly not to receive pay after the 15th of February, if the session continued. This bill was bitterly opposed and went over.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

The Celestial Embassy in France

Favorable Reception by Napoleon

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADING.

MADRID, January 23.—The subject of the abolition of the slave trade in the Spanish Colonies is engaging the serious attention of the Government. A proposition to declare all vessels engaged in that traffic as pirates is under consideration, and will probably prevail.

ELECTED.

Riviero has been elected President of the northwest Cortes.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Transports containing reinforcements for the Cuban army, are ready to sail. They will, in order to save time and expense, be landed at Santiago instead of Havana.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

PARIS, January 24.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon. They proceeded to the palace of the Tulleries where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors, and ushered into the presence of the Emperor. The latter was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Marquis de La Vallette. The Minister of War, Mr. Burlingame, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped that France regarded China as a sister of France. It had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to the Eproepean powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and international courtesy. The Emperor in reply expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to co-operate with her representatives.

He referred to the commercial advantages likely to arise from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were pleased with the reception. When Marquis De La Vallette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as an Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the chief embassador.

Messrs. Brown and Deschamps, Secretaries of the legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the Embassy from the Emperor of China. When this had been performed the interview terminated. The Embassy were subsequently received by the Emperor, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to her Majesty and to the Imperial family.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 23—Evening.—Stocks are quiet. Eries 20¾; Illinois Central 93; Consols 93¾; 5-20 bonds quiet at 75½.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—Bonds 79½.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 9d; red winter 9s 10@9s 11d. Flour 26s @26s 6d. Corn 35s for old; 34s for new. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 72s 3d. Cheese 78s. Bacon 57s. Tallow 46s 9d. Turpentine 30s 6d @31s.

LONDON, January 23.—Tallow 48s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp 58½@59½f. Cotton at Havre, quiet and steady at 136f.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

A joint resolution was passed, donating condemned cannon for a monument to the late President Lincoln.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up his joint resolution for the amendment to the Constitution, relative to suffrage.

Mr. POMEROY said that when it came up he would offer an amendment, and make a few remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it better to adhere to the regular order of business in the morning hour.

The resolution was taken up by a vote of 23 to 9.

Mr. STEWART moved to make it a special order for Thursday next.

Mr. DIXON gave notice that he would offer an amendment, requiring the ratification of the proposed amendment, by conventions in three quarters of the States, instead of by the Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart's motion was adopted by 37 to 11.

Mr. CAMERON moved the Executive Session, which was rejected by 26 against 27.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution, respecting the provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas; and also to another amendment extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi. The resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas, who cannot take the oath presented by the act to prescribe the oath of office, &c., approved July 23d, 1866, shall be, on the passage of this resolution, removed therefrom, and their places shall be filled by the District Commanders, by the appointment of persons who can take such oath; provided, the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, shall have been qualified for any office, in pursuance of the act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been approved; and provided further, that this resolution shall not take effect until thirty days after its passage, and that the provisions of this resolution are hereby extended to the State of Mississippi.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad first mortgage bonds having a prior lien to that of the United States have been issued with the condition that the interest shall be payable in coin in violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railway companies respectively. He asked its immediate consideration, but

Mr. CONNESS objected.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported on the bill declaring null and void acts of confiscation and forfeiture passed by the late Confederate Government on the ground that this object is already accomplished by existing law.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely on the House bill fixing the time for holding terms of the United States District Courts in Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, also reported a bill to amend the act of April 9th, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, &c. The bill provides that section three of said act shall be so construed as to confer jurisdiction on the United States Courts of all criminal offenses committed upon the person or property of persons who are denied, in the State courts where they reside, any rights secured by section one of said act, but not of cases wherein both parties are denied such rights or in civil cases.

The Air Line Railroad bill, as unfinished business of yesterday came up for consideration.

Mr. POMEROY moved to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he intended to submit some remarks in opposition to the Air Line bill when it should be under consideration. He had been at first opposed to the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which it was now proposed to take up, but further investigation had satisfied him that in view of past legislation it ought to pass.

The Senate then postponed the Air Line bill, and took up the Central Branch bill, by a vote of 35 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the bill, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill.

Mr. CORBETT moved to add the following proviso: "That no more Government bonds shall be issued to the said company, but that the Government may guarantee the interest on said bonds for twenty years."

The bill was debated until half past three o'clock, when the deceased representative, Mr. Hind, was eulogized, and at four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were adopted asking information of the Departments as to how many buildings in Washington were rented by them.

Mr. KELSEY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of Wm. F. Harrison, an American citizen who died in Bahia, Brazil, in 1859, and whose property was seized by the officers of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the Senate amendment to the resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims occurring in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and non concurred in.

The proposed constitutional amendment and bill in regard to suffrage, after a long debate as to the order of business, was taken up, and Mr. BOUTWELL delivered a speech thereon.

Mr. SHANKS introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in Allen and Huntingdon counties, Indiana, the lands to which they are entitled. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the Constitutional amendment and the bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States, without respect of race or color, the Republic would be established on a secure basis. It was impossible for this Congress or the Republican party to escape that issue. He knew it was unusual to propose measures from a mere party point of view, but the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party, from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of war. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism to the phraseology and objects of the proposed amendment and law.

Mr. BOUTWELL then explained the provisions of the amendment, which has already been published, and argued at length in its favor, claiming the right of Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the States possessed no power except such as were granted by the Constitution. He understood it exactly the other way—that the United States Government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant. He quoted Patrick Henry and Madison to sustain his view, and the debates on the Constitution in the various States to show that the opponents of the Constitution claimed that the fourth section of the first article gave Congress complete control over the question of suffrage. The friends of the Constitution never denying that it did, the conclusion of the whole matter was that the power to make regulations concerning elections was vested in the States, and that the power of the General Government over suffrage and representation was comprehensive, and was necessary to its existence. In other words, the power was in the States subject to controlling influences and the power of the General Government. He also based the power of Congress on that provision of the Constitution by which the United States is to guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S argument, which lasted two hours, was occasionally interrupted by questions from members on the other side of the House. In conclusion, he said: "The Republican party must stand where it is, but it must as well move forward to complete the great work it has undertaken."

Mr. BROOKS said, in order to carry out the principles advocated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill by striking out the word "citizen" wherever it occurred and substituting for it the word "person," and otherwise altering it so it will read, "No State shall abridge or deny the right of any person in the United States to vote by reason of his or her race, color, sex, nativity or age, when over twenty-one years." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of an amendment by substituting for the word 'citizen" the words "inhabitants having no other residence elsewhere than in the United States." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KNOTT addressed the House in opposition to the bill and proposed a Constitutional amendment. The point of his argument was the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment could not be made retrospective and that no person could be disfranchised under it for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. CULLOM obtained the floor, but yielded for various motions.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to why he had pardoned John and William Mattingly, convicted in Kentucky for whisky frauds, and sentenced to pay a fine of $32,000.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. HARDING asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the discharge of clerks from the Pension Bureau and the retention of others who had been in the rebel service.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of his intention to call up the Georgia contested election case.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Suit by the Trustee of Stephen A. Douglas' Estate—Successful Pedestrian Feat.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, January 22.—W. P. Iglehart, who was trustee of the estate of Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, has brought suit against Thomas S. Dobbins, who now holds the title to a large part of the property, and against those holders under him, to recover possession thereof, Iglehart alleging that Mr. Douglas' heirs were unlawfully disseized of the same.

He further charges that Dobbins, by the payment of a large amount of money to the widow of Senator Douglas, procured her aid to further his schemes against the rightful heirs; that by means of this corrupt arrangement the powers of attorney given by her to Iglehart were recalled; that in furtherance of this conspiracy the widow shows large claims against Iglehart for money coming into his hands as manager of the property, and that, subsequently, pretending to act for herself and minor heirs of Senator Douglas, she filed a bill against Iglehart for an account.

The defendants answer in that case is referred to and made a part of this bill. This answer claims that Iglehart had rescued the estate from insolvency after the executor and widow had given up all hopes of realizing sufficient to pay the debts.

It is stated that self-vindication demands that Iglehart should assert his rights—those co-inciding with those of the heirs—to protect them against alleged conspiracy. It is alleged that to this end he has, at his expense, become a creditor of the estate, that he might be in a position to bring this suit.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Shortly before ten o'clock last evening Thomas Stewart, a dissolute bully, aged 22, shot and killed Henry Herbert, a sailor and butcher, aged 28, in a house of ill fame on Jackson street, in this city. The murderer fled, but was overtaken and lodged in the armory. At the Coroner's inquest to-day, he alleged that he had quarreled with Herbert, and that he shot the latter in self defence, but eye witnesses testified that the murder was unprovoked. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Stewart, and charged his abandoned associate, Eliza Riley, with being accessory thereto. Both were accordingly committed for trial.

LOUISVILLE.

Almost Another Steamboat Disaster Sinking of the Leclaire No. 2—Narrow Escape of the Passengers and Crew—The Insurance.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—About eleven o'clock last night the stern wheel steamer Lecaire No. 2, Capt. Milt Aiken, hence for Tennessee river, in attempting to pass over the falls struck one of the abutments of the bridge and sunk. She had on board some fifty or sixty passengers, about fifty mules and horses, and a good freight. The boat sunk in about seven feet of water, and consequently the principal part of her freight is a total loss. The live stock were cut loose and the majority of them swam ashore. The passengers had nearly all retired, and when the announcement of the sinking was made the greatest consternation prevailed. Fortunately the steamer Tarascon came down, and rounding to, took off all the passengers and carried them to Portland. What portion of the cargo was lost is fully insured in local offices. The boat was valued at $15,000, and is insured in local offices. She lies perfectly straight near the Indiana shore and can be easily raised.

Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie Railroad and party of railroad managers arrived in this city this evening to look into railroad matters. They left Seymour, Indiana, the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad at 5 P. M., and arrived at Jeffersonville at 5:58 P. M. The distance between Seymour and Jeffersonville is fifty miles.

INDIANA.

Important Judicial Decision in a Railway Suit.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 23.—The important case of D. D. Williamson versus the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, was decided in the White county Court of Common Pleas at Monticello, Indiana, yesterday. The suit was brought in the Common Pleas Court of New Albany, but a change of venue was granted to Judge Larue, of Tippecanoe county, before whom the case was tried. After hearing the argument, Judge Larue ordered a decree of sale. The sheriff of White county after advertising the property for forty days in one newspaper in Monticello, two in New Albany, and two in the city of New York, is empowered to sell the road, its franchises, rolling stock, depots and other property, to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be applied in indemnifying the bondholders. The sale will take place about the first of April. This is one of the most important suits ever decided by an Indiana court, involving as it does, millions of dollars.

National Banks.

Senator Sherman's bill is a declaration of want of confidence in the national banks, an inculpation of their management, and an impugnment of their solvency. The evils and dangers against which the bill seeks to guard, are evils and dangers which have been forced upon the attention of Congress by the practical operation of the system.

The first section of the bill compels the banks to make reports of their condition on any past day which the Comptroller of the Currency may choose to designate, such reports to be required of *every* bank at least once a quarter, and of *any* bank as often as the Comptroller may think expedient. This is intended to abolish the present dishonest practice of cooking up reports of the condition of the banks on a stated and foreknown day. By certain tricks and subterfuges, well understood by the banks and constantly practiced, they can prepare a delusive exhibit, which shows a fictitious state of their concerns, created for the occasion; deceptively true on that day, but true for no other. The consequence is, that the public has no trustworthy knowledge of the condition of the banks, their reports being the only accessible source of information, and being expressly fabricated with a view to mislead. This, of course, is not true of all the banks; but it is true of so large a number that no confidence can be reasonably felt in any except those old and reputable institutions which acquired their character and stood on solid foundations before the national system was adopted. If Mr. Sherman's bill passes, as it ought and we hope it must, the banks can no longer practice the juggle of putting on a borrowed holiday suit just for one day to appear before the public in, and resume their ordinary rags as soon as the report day is over. They will never know beforehand the day whose condition is to be disclosed. It is only their condition on some *past* day that is to be called for, and as this is to be selected at random, it is as likely to fall on the worst day as the best. If the Comptroller suspects its honesty, he can immediately call for another report of the condition of the bank on any other past day; and as all such reports are to be published, two or three reports required of any bank in quick succession would indicate distrust and put the public on its guard. Nothing could be more wholesome or salutary than this feature of the new bill; but it unsettles confidence in the banks that such a precaution against fradulent reports is judged necessary.—*World.*

The Girard Will Case.

The case of Girard vs. the City of Philadelphia, just decided by the United States Supreme Court, is stated as follows by the *Inquirer* of that city:

"It was a very important suit, and claimed the whole estate held by the city for municipal improvement. It was generously conceded that the college trust might still remain, and no attempt was made this time to disturb it; but as to the residue, after the support of the college, it was claimed that the heirs of Girard were entitled to the whole of it. The reason assigned was, because the city of Philadelphia is now not what it was before 1854. The consolidation act, it was contended, had destroyed the city corporation, which Girard intended should administer his bounty, wherefore it was right and proper that the money should be yielded to the Girard heirs. This is about the substance of the complaint, and the allegation was, that the mayor and councils, exercising jurisdiction over the city with enlarged boundaries, were unable to carry out the wishes of Stephen Girard in municipal affairs, wherefore the whole fund that might be applied to municipal use ought to be delivered them.

"The opinion of Justice Greer is an able exponent of the law, and a refutation of the absurd positions taken upon behalf of the claimants. The main ground upon which this measure was claimed was that the city was something different from what it was at the date of Girard's will. The Supreme Court, however, says that the consolidation act does not change the identity of the corporation, and that the change in its name, (which is merely a formal thing,) and the enlargement of its area, and the increase in the number of its corporators, did not affect the title which it had to property which it held at the time of the change, and that it has full power and authority to execute the trusts of Stephen Girard's will. Furthermore, it is intimated that even if the right of the city had altogether gone, the Girard heirs would gain nothing. The State would have the right to interfere in case of a failure of the trustees, and designate other trustees, and the Girard heirs would be to any such inquiry or proceeding entire strangers."

Southern Prosperity.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that an intelligent gentleman who resides in Savannah, Ga., was in that city a few days ago, a guest of the Norvell House. He made some very encouraging statements in regard to the prosperity, present and prospective, of the South. He said that he believed money never was as plentiful as it soon would be in the cotton States. Even now it is in free and general circulation, and the amount is increasing every day. The cotton crop was a good one, the price which it is bringing is high, and the demand for it is great.

There is, he says, a perfect rush of Northern cotton buyers to the South in search of that article. At the Marshall House, in Savannah, where our informant boards, he says it is not an uncommon occurrence for from seventy-five to one hundred arrivals to register in a day, three fourths of whom are cotton buyers from the North. The planters are no longer under the necessity of shipping to factors, but sell on their plantations to be delivered at the nearest depot, at from 22 to 26 cents per pound, thus saving commission, &c. As a consequence, prosperity begins to smile in the great cotton region of the South, and the night of gloom and despondency is fast vanishing. This is indeed encouraging news.

The Collision in the Gulf of Smyrna—Loss of Over Two Hundred Lives.

In the English papers of the 5th inst., we find the following details of the reported collision in the Gulf of Smyrna:

Yesterday confirmatory intelligence was received in Liverpool of a terrible collision between two Turkish vessels, and the loss of 220 lives. The news comes from Constantinople by way of Hayre, and is dated from the latter port, December 31. The following are the main facts, so far as can at present be learned, of this catastrophe: About midnight on the 17th of December, about forty-one miles from Smyrna, at a place called Carabournou, two steamers belonging to the Azizie Company, viz: the Gallioup and the Charkeitch, came into collision. The force of the contact was dreadful, and the Gallioup foundered almost immediately, only thirty passengers out of 250 being saved. The Charkeich was so greatly damaged by the collision that she had to be run ashore at Chesme, two miles from Smyrna to prevent her from sinking. Gallioup had a very valuable cargo and a large quantity of specie on board when she foundered.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ROBERT BURNS.

A Biographical Sketch—One Hundred and Tenth Anniversary of the Poet's Birthday—Burns Celebration and Festival in Allegheny.

On yesterday, January 25th, 1869, recurred the birth of Robert Burns, "Auld Scotia's Bard." The event was duly commemorated by the Scottish element resident in Allegheny City and vicinity, who, to the number of some two hundred and fifty persons, a large proportion of whom were ladies, assembled in the lecture room of the late church building in the Allegheny Diamond, where the evening was spent in a delightful manner. Before proceeding to give an account of the festivities last evening, it will not be inappropriate to present a brief

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Robert Burns, the son of William Burns, or Burness, was born on the 25th of January, 1759, in a clay-built cottage, about two miles to the south of the town of Ayr, in Scotland. His father, who was a gardner and small farmer, appears to have been a man highly and deservedly respected, and Burns' description of him as "the saint, the father and the husband" of the Cotter's Saturday Night, attests the affectionate reverence with which he regarded him. At the age of six years Robert was sent to a small school at Alloway Miln, where he made rapid progress in reading, spelling and writing; and though, to use his own words, "it cost the schoolmaster some thrashings" he soon became an excellent English scholar. A love of reading and a thirst for general knowledge were observable at an early age; and before he had attained his seventeenth year he had read Salmon's and Guthrie's Geographical Grammars, the Lives of Hannibal and Wallace, The Spectator, Pope's Works, some of Shakspeare's plays, Tall Dickson on Agriculture, Tookes' Pantheon, Tooke's Essay on the Understanding, Stockhouse's History of the Bible, The British Gardener's Directory, Boyle's Lectures, Allen Ramsey's Works, Taylor's Scriptureal Doctrine of Original Sin, Hervey's Meditations, and a Collection of Songs. These works formed the whole of his collection. Of this varied assortment, "The Collection of Songs," says the poet himself, "was my *vade mecum*. I posed over them driving my cart, or walking to labor, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noticing the true tender and sublime, from affectation or fustian, and I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my criticraft, such as it is."

Burns remained about two years at the school at Alloway Miln, during the last few weeks of which time he obtained a sufficient knowledge of French to enable him to read and understand any prose author in that language. At the age of fourteen he was sent, with his brother Gilbert, "week about, during the summer quarter," to a parish school, by which means they alternately improved themselves in writing, and assisted their parents in the labors of a small farm. According to our poet's own account, he, as he says, first committed the sin of a rhyme, a little before he had attained his sixteenth year. The inspirer of his muse was love, the object of which he describes as a "bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass," whose charms he was anxious to celebrate in verse. "I was not so presumptous," he says, "as to imagine that I could make verses like printed ones, composed by men who had Greek and Latin, but my girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird's son, on one of his father's maids, with whom he was in love, and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he; for, excepting that he could shear sheep, and cart peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more scholarcraft than myself. Thus with me began love and poetry."

The production alluded to is the little ballad commencing—

"Oh! once I loved a bonnie lass."

which Burns himself characterized "a very puerile and silly performance."

In his twenty-third year, partly, as he says, through whim, and partly that he wished to set about doing something in life, he entered the service of a flax-dresser, at Iroine, for the purpose of learning his trade; but the burning down of the shop put an end to his speculations. After his father's death, in February, 1784, he took the farm at Mossgiel, in conjunction with his brother Gilbert. He was unsuccessful as a farmer, and in less than two years he quit the farm. About this time, by the advice of his friends, he published his poems by subscription. The collection was very favorably received by the public, and the author was induced to publish a second edition, for which purpose he visited Edinburg. After remaining nearly a year in the Scottish metropolis, and a settlement with his publisher showing a large balance in his favor, he returned to his family in Mossgeil, in July, 1787. Shortly after this period he was married to Jane Armor, a lady with whom he had been very intimate, and took the farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, six miles above Dumfries. He failed as a farmer, and his only means of living were those which he derived from an appointment as exciseman.

Burns died on the 21st of July, 1799, in the thirty eighth year of his age. He left a widow and four sons, for whom the inhabitants of Dumfries opened a subscription, which, in itself considerable, was augmented by the profits of the edition of his works, published in 1800, by Dr. Curris, with a life of the poet.

The poetry of Burns, who has acquired almost equal fame by his prose, is now too universally acknowledged and appreciated to require analysis or criticism. "Fight who will about honor and fame," says Byron, "Burns' rank is in the first class of his art." As Mr. Campbell observed, "veiwing him merely as a poet, there is scarcely another regret connected with his name, that that his productions, with all their merit, fall short of the talents which he possessed."

Burns's character is, upon the whole, honestly drawn by his own pen, in the seriocomic epitaph, written on himself, concluding with the following verse:

"Reader, attend—whether my soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole,
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit:
Know, prudent, cautious self-control,
Is wisdom's root."

THE FESTIVAL.

The spacious room in which the celebration of Burns's birthday took place last evening was handsomely decorated with evergreen, while at either end of the hall was a beautiful silken flag bearing the stars and stripes. Three tables, running the entire length of the room, were bountifully supplied with delicious viands. The supper was furnished by Mr. Julius Richter, of the Allegheny Diamond, and it was good.

The ladies and gentlemen having seated themselves, order was requested and obtained by Mr. John Brown, Jr., who named the following officers:

President—A. Leggate.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Walker, Robert Henderson, Duncan Dallas, John Brown, Sr., Robt. Forrester, Arthur Kirk.

Secretaries—William Hamilton, William Semple.

The officers assumed their stations, the President, Mr. Leggate, occupying a seat at the head of the centre table.

Rev. Dr. Allison, upon the request of the President, invoked the Divine blessing upon the exercises.

The people now turned their whole attention to the good things spread before them, to which, we need scarcely remark, most ample and complete justice was rendered.

There is a Scottish dish upon the table called the "haggis." It is a dish of the pudding species, composed of sheep-suet, oat meal and other things. In accordance with a ime-honored usage, Burns's address, "To a Haggis" was recited by Mr. Arthur Kirk, soon after the feast commenced. It commences—

"Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe, or thairm:
Weel are ye wordy of a grace
As lang's my arm."

Mr. Kirk performed this service with great unction, and the "haggis" was ruthlessly assaulted. We can't say that we hanker after it.

After the dainties had been thoroughly discussed, and all were satisfied, the President called the company to order, and after thanking them for the honor they had conferred upon him by calling him to preside, he proceeded to speak of the poet, in honor of whose memory they had come together. After stating that this was the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the poet's birthday, Mr. L. pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Robert Burns. At the conclusion of his remarks the President gave the following toasts:

1st. The day we celebrate.

This was responded to by Mr. Leggate, who gave a number of gems by the great poet.

The Allegheny Quartette Club, under the leadership of Prof. Slack, were present, and sung a number of beautiful songs. Prof. John Manning's orchestra also furnished some excellent music.

The next regular toast was "The Lassies." It was happily responded to.

The President read the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23d, 1869.

Messrs. Wm. Semple and others, Committee—Gentlemen: Your invitation to attend the Burns Birthday Festival, came duly to hand, for which please accept my very best thanks. I sincerely regret that business engagements which cannot be postponed, will prevent me from being present and joining with you in doing honor to the memory of one of "Auld Scotia's" noblest sons and sweetest poets, and in paying my meed of homage to the Bard who

"An' either douce or merry tale,
Or rhymes an' sangs he'd made himsel,
Or witty catches,
'Tween Inverness and Tiviotdale,
He had few matches."

For although no Scottish blood runs in my veins, I am proud to say that I can number among all my acquaintances no warmer friends than those who hail from the "Land o' Cakes." I trust that your festival will afford all of you even more enjoyment than you anticipate, and that as the

"Night draws on wi' song and clatter,
You'll find the ale ay growing better."

I beg you to do me the favor of reading, as my toast,

"Scotland—The land o' honest men and bonnie lasses."

In conclusion, let me appropriate as my own the lines of another Scottish poet:

"May peace and plenty be his lot—
Peace and plenty, peace and plenty—
Peace and plenty be his lot,
And dainties a great share o' em.
May peace and plenty be his lot,
Unstained by any vicious spot;
And may he never want a groat
That's fond o' Tullochgorum."

With much respect, I am
Truly yours,
WM. S. ALBRIGHT.

The following dispatch was read by the President:

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, '69.

The Burns Association of Philadelphia, to the Burns Club of Allegheny City, Greeting: The memory of Robert Burns; one of God's revelations to man. By the purity and force of his genius, despite the creeds, assumptions and tinsel worshipped by the world, saw with prophetic vision, and heroically declared,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gold."

REPLY.

ALLEGHENY, January 25, 1869.—The Burns Birthday Celebration, to the Burns Association of Philadelphia, greeting: The immortal memory of Robert Burns. Let his spirit, like an omnipotent harmony, reign supremely in our hearts to-night, and let us make the air we breathe vocal with the sweet melody of his songs.

A. LEGGATE, President.

Mr. William Ellis sang a number of Scottish songs, and was greatly applauded. Mr. John White sang with great effect the thrilling war song,

"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled."

A number of toasts were given and responded to, and at a late hour the exercises were brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," in which the entire company, rising to their feet, joined. Altogether, the affair was exceedingly enjoyable.

Serious Accident—Five Persons Thrown from a Barouche and One Probably Injured Fatally.

On Thursday afternoon, as Mr. John Davison, wife, child and two sisters were driving a barouche on the old "Franklin road" in Allegheny, to their home outside the city limits on the Perrysville plank road, the horse, drawing the vehicle, became unmanageable, and started to run down a steep hill, along which they were progressing at a fearful rate. Miss Jane Davison attempted to jump out as soon as the horse started, but was thrown with great violence upon a pile of stones, and received injuries which may prove fatal. The other occupants retained their seats until the horse reached the toll gate. At that point the barouche came in contact with the gate post, and was completely demolished. The occupants were thrown out, but fortunately Mrs. Davison, the babe, and Miss Bessie Davison escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Davison has one arm broken in two places, and sustained severe contusions about the head and body. The babe was thrown to one side of the road, and when found was lying with its clothes about its head. It was first supposed that the child was dead, but subsequent examination showed that it had received only a few scratches on the head. In the meantime, Miss Jane Davidson, who was found in an insensible condition and bleeding profusely, was removed to the house of Mr. Richard McCaffrey, to which place Mr. Davis and the ladies were also conveyed. The services of Drs. Hamilton and Trevor were immediately secured, and upon examination it was found that Miss Davidson's jawbone was broken in three places, and that the bridge of her nose was crushed in. She had also sustained several very severe cuts upon the head. Her wounds were dressed, and after the injuries of Mr. Davidson were attended to, they were conveyed to their home on Washington steeet. But little hopes, we understand, are entertained of Miss Davidson's recovery.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

Are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.

Look Out, Don't Touch It.

Unless in pure white wrappers, both WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint, for pain, and his Annihilator, for Catarrh. Take none other, or you are cheated. Sold by all Druggists.

What Are You Taking?

Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge, more or less, in bar room stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months to "keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken warm.

Avoid these dangerous excitants. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all tavern stimulants. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid, they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the mind is clouded, the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great vegetable tonic and corrective, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a beverage, but as a medicine; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to check, not to create, a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol, that can be used for medicinal purposes.

HO TETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MEATZ, Banker Corner Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

Gold	136¼
Silver	130¾
1881 Bonds	112⅝
5-20s, '62	113½
5-20s, 1864	109
5-20s' '65	110¼
5-20s, ne	108⅞
5-20s, '67	109
5-20s, '68	109⅛
10-40's	108¼

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

Gold	1 33
1881 Bonds	1 12¼
5-20s, '62	1 13¼
5-20s, '64	1 09¼
5-20s, '65	1 10¼
5-20s, new	1 08¾
5-20s, '67	1 08⅞
5-20s, '68	1 09¼
10-40s	1 08

STOCKS.

Adams Express	58¼
Merchants' Union Express	1 16⅞
Pacific Mail	1 21⅜
W. U. Telegraph	37
New York Central	1 64⅜
Erie	38⅜
Reading	97
P. Ft. W. & Chicago	1 23⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞
Old Southern	94¼
Cleveland & Pitts	94¼
Rock Island	1 33⅛
Chicago & N. W.	82⅝
Ditto Preferred	88½

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets:

Gold	136¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅝
do 5-20s, 1862	113½
do do 1864	109½
do do 1865	110½
10-40's	108⅝
5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	108⅝
do do do 1867	108¾
do do do 1868	109
July 7-30's par less	¼
Due Coupons	119
Union Pacific Railroad	Par
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacifics	101½

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Tuesday, January 26, 1869.

CATTLE—The market was a dull one, notwithstanding the offerings did not exceed 650, against 1,000 head for the week previous. Holders failed to effect sales unless concessions were made. The result was a dull market, with but few operations. The number of outside purchasers was small. The bulk of the business was transacted with city butchers. The extreme prices were $4 50@6 60 per cwt. The principal portion of the sales were at $5 50@6 75 per cwt. The advantages of the market was on the side of buyers.

SHEEP—The offerings were large for this market, numbering near 1,400 head. The sales exceeded one thousand head. The market was a dull one. The Eastern prices were $4 50@6 00 per hundred, the latter figures could easily be obtained for prime fat mutton. It may be proper to state that only a limited number came up to the latter standard. A number of sales were made, by the head, at $1 50@4 60, according to size and condition. The market closed dull. The lots remaining over should be driven to the Central Yards.

HOGS—Prices during the week gave way, the decline being from ½@¾c ₱ lb. The principal feature of the operations was in a retail way, at prices ranging from $10 50@13 00 ₱ cwt. The offerings were light, or the decline would have been larger. The present prices will hardly hold out much longer.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Flour in speculative demand and prices 20c higher; family $7 75@8 00. Corn dull at 64@65c. Wheat dull but prices unchanged. Rye and barley quiet and steady. Oats in fair demand at 61@62c. Cotton in demand at 28c for middlings. Whisky dull at 96@97c. Linseed oil firm at $1 07. Lard oil higher at $1 04@1 09. Butter 2@3c lower and dull; fresh 30@38c. Mess pork held at $31; no sales at better than $30 50, but not much offering at any price. Lard sold at 20c, but it is offered sparingly. Cut meats in demand at 13, 15½, 16¾ and 17c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides; 3,000 lbs sold at 13½c for shoulders and 15½c for sides. Bacon firmer; not much out of smoke; shoulders 14¼c, clear rib sides 17¼c, and clear 18c; holders now ask ¼c higher for all round lots. Gold 136 buying. Exchange firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Flour more active, but prices irregular. Wheat inactive and in favor of buyers; red $1 70@1 90; amber $1 90@2 00; white $2 10@2 35. Rye $1 60@1 62. Corn quiet; new yellow 88@89c; new white 85c. Oats inactive; western 72@75c. Petroleum, groceries and provisions unchanged. Whisky offered at 98c.

Look Out, Don't Touch It.

Unless in pure white wrappers, both WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint, for pain, and his Annihilator, for Catarrh. Take none other, or you are cheated. Sold by all Druggists.

What Are You Taking?

Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge, more or less, in bar room stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months to "keep out the cold." The alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less *poisonous*, and is rendered all the more deleterious in consequence of being taken warm.

Avoid these dangerous excitants. Shun, as you would shun the deadliest drug, all tavern stimulants. They paralyze the digestion, congest the liver, disturb the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnatural activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they awaken the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid, they regenerate it. If the kidneys fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the mind is clouded, the BITTERS tend to disperse the gloom.

These are the effects of the great vegetable tonic and corrective, which for twenty years has been a staple medicine in this country, and the demand for which steadily increases in all parts of the Western Hemisphere.

It is not offered as a beverage, but as a medicine; nor will it ever be used to satisfy a craving for alcoholic stimulants, because its effect is to check, not to create, a false appetite for excitants. The champions of temperance will do well to mark this peculiarity, and to recommend it as the only safe preparation containing alcohol, that can be used for medicinal purposes.

HO TETTERS' BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, wholesale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, January 28, 1869.

BUSINESS—There is but little doing in the produce market, the demand being restricted to the wants of the local trade. Buyers don't seem disposed to purchase round lots. Their confidence in the present prices is not very extensive. The result was, purchases were limited. The receipts for some days have fallen off. There was, however, sufficient received to meet the current wants of the trade. The weather continues cold. The Monongahela and Allegheny are falling steadily, and will soon reach low water marks. Trade on the landing is not very brisk, freights being scarce. Boats have to wait their turn in order to get a paying trip. Flour—The market is dull, with a limited demand for the various descriptions; prices, however, are not quoted lower; the receipts since our last were 973 barrels, with a fair supply on the market; the mills in both cities are doing a large business with dealers that purchase for retailing purposes. The sales reported since our last are as follows:

GRAIN—The market remains quiet, with a moderate enquiry for most descriptions, at prices that were current for some days. The receipts were as follows: Oats, 150 sacks; Rye, 388 sacks; Barley, 68 sacks; Wheat, 600 sacks; Corn, 617 sacks. The nominal rates were as follows: Wheat appears neglected, the mills being the principal purchasers, at, Red Winter $1 75@1 80; No 1 Spring $1 45@1 50 ₱ bush. Oats are without change; receipts light. This will increase the confidence of holders. Sales from first hands at 64@65c, and from store at 67@68c ₱ bush. Corn dull; sales of mixed being reported at 70@72c, and prime yellow at 78@80c ₱ bush. Rye not much enquired for. We note limited sales at $1 45@1 48 ₱ bush. Barley is without movement; Chicago is quoted at $180@.85; Ohio and Pennsylvania at $2 ₱ bush.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand has improved; we can report sales from store; at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Firmer, under light receipts; from store we note regular sales of lots of five to twenty barrels, at $3 75, 4 50@5 50 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of activity, buyers confining their purchases altogether to lots to meet the local demand. The receipts since our last, were 971 barrels. The rates for western flour, were spring wheat, $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl. Rye flour, $7 50. The Pearl Mills quote their best brands, made of the best wheat, as follows: Extra family flour, in barrels, at $9 50; in sacks, $9 ₱ barrel. Double extra family, in barrels, $10; in sacks, $9 70 ₱ bbl. Spring wheat flour, in barrels, $7 80; in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family, (winter) in barrels, $9 30; in sacks, $9 ₱ bbl; double extra family, in barrels, $9 80; in sacks, $9 50 ₱ bbl. Spring, $8 in barrels, and $7 70 in sacks, ₱ bbl.

BUTTER was a shade firmer; from store; sales of fresh roll at 35@38c, and packed, 25@30c, as per quality.

H. W. FLOUR—Dull; the season being pretty much over, we quote nominally at 3¾@4c.

CHEESE—Was firmer, with a light stock in the market; sales prime quality Hamburg and Western Reserve at 17@18c; Goshen, Western, 18c, and New York, 21c.

DRIED FRUIT—Market steady; sales of peaches, quarters, halves, 17@18c; apples—prices range from 10@11c ₱ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull; $12 00@13 00.

EGGS dull at 33@35c for limed, and 29@30c for fresh packed.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 25@6 50.

HAY—Baled hay continues dull and depressed, but unchange; we continue to quote, on wharf, at $20 00@25 00—mostly at $60 00@23 00.

TALLOW—Market steady; sales at 11@11½c.

CORN MEAL in fair demand at $1@1 10.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, January 28, 1869.

CATTLE—The market during the week was dull, with a limited number of transactions; in fact, in most cases concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. As compared with the previous week a material falling off is perceptible. Eastern buyers were not on hand in their usual numbers. The result was a dull market, with prices in favor of buyers. On Saturday there was not a single operation. At the Central Yards this was certainly an unusual occurrence. The extreme prices were $4 25@7 62 per cwt. 365 head were disposed of.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

January 7	487	$4 50@8 00
January 14	811	4 50@8 00
January 21	950	4 50@8 00
January 28	581	4 50@7 62

During the past three days the market exhibited signs of weakness. The sales were small, as will be perceived by reference to our report above.

HOGS—The week's receipts were unusually small. This fact tended to maintain the rates to a certain extent. Buyers here were not disposed to pay the figures demanded; hence, the principal portion of the transactions were for the eastern purchasers, who evidently have more faith in high prices than was to be found among dealers here. The quotations are Yahews $10@10 50; good to best grades $11@11 90 per cwt; Philadelphia $11@10 90 per cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were as follows:

January 7	7,904	$9 50@11 25
January 14	13,178	8 50@11 50
January 21	7,190	9 25@12 25
January 28	6,709	9 00@11 90

The operations for the past three days were light. Prices were steady with a fair demand.

SHEEP—The receipts were limited, showing a falling off as compared with the week previous. All good parcels were disposed of at fair prices. Inferior lots attracted but little attention, and were disposed of with difficulty. Fancy sheep in prime condition sold at $6 25@6 50; good to fair at $5 60@5 50; common $4 00@4 25 ₱ cwt.

The operations for the past four weeks were:

January 7	7,050	$8 50@6 75
January 14	12,027	3 00@6 00
January 21	10,821	3 00@5 50
January 28	9,913	4 00@6 50

The above shows a falling off for the week of 908 head. At the close there was a good demand for good fat mutton for the Eastern markets, particularly New York and Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, January 28, 1869.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was firm, with an improved demand. In fact, the buyers were numerous, but sellers not so plenty. 17c was freely offered for bulk, but there was no sellers at that figure. Sales were made for all year, buyers' option, at 20c. Eastern dispatches furnish the following:

Philadelphia—Prices firm, with an upward tendency. Prime light straw to white 34c; standard white 35@35¼c; crude 22½c.

New York—Market firm; prime light straw to white 36c; standard white 37c; crude 23c ₱ gallon.

Oil City—Prices unchanged; sales on the creek at $6 75 ₱ barrel.

CRUDE OIL—Firmness was the prevailing feature of the market. Holders were disposed to hold off. The result is, we have but few sales to record. 17c was freely offered (orders were received from Oil City to purchase at 17c). We can report sales of 3,000 barrels, buyers' option, all year, at 20c, and 2,000 barrels, 40 to 46 gravity, first 6 months, sellers' option, at 17c.

REFINED OIL—Firmness continues to rule the oil market. For February delivery, there was considerable inquiry. We can report the following sales: 1,000 barrels, sellers' option, last half of February, at 36c; 500 barrels, sellers' option, last half of July, at 37½c; 2,500 barrels, March to July, at an average of 37c 100 barrels free, on board at the works, at 31c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

JANUARY 27.—Cotton ¼@½c better and more active; sales 4,700 bales at 27¾@29c for middling uplands, closing quiet with no buyers over the inside price. Flour—receipts, 4,077 bbls; drooping; sales 6,900 bbls at $5 80@5 35 for superfine State and western; $7 35 for extra state; $6 80@7 75 for extra western; $7 75@9 25 for white wheat extra; $6 80 for round hoop Ohio; $8 50 for extra extra St. Louis; and $9@9 50 for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour quiet; sales 550 bbls at $7 30. Corn meal in fair request; sales 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $5 00. Whisky dull; sales 25 bbls western at $1, free. No receipts of wheat; market heavy without decided change in prices, with a moderate inquiry to fill old freight engagements; sales 37,500 bushels at $1 60@1 65 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat, the latter price for very choice; $1 65 for mixed spring, and $2 10 for white Michigan. Rye quiet; sales 3,500 sks choice western at $1 52½, an extreme price. Corn—Receipts 30583 bush; the market is dull, and drooping; sales of 46,000 bushels at 96c for mixed western; 90c for western yellow; 96c for white southern; $1 02 for kiln dried western; $1 06 for old mixed western in store; 89c for New Orleans white. Oats—Receipts, 3,017 bush; the market is quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels at 75@75½c for western in store; 76½@77c for do afloat. Rice 9@10c for Carolina. Coffee firm; sales of 2,000 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar steady; sales of 200 hhds Cubs at 11¼c. Molasses firm; sales of 150 bbls New Orleans at 74c; 100 bbls Cuba at 38c. Hops quiet at 18c for American. Petrolcum firm at 26c for crude and 36¼c for refined bonded. Coal—Domestic coal quiet at $7 50@8 per ton; Foreign coal is unchanged; sales by auction to-day of 60,900 tons Scranton at $4 10@4 73¼ for lump; $4 50@4 82½ for steamboat; $4 75@4 85 for grate; $4 70 for egg; $6 25@6 32½ for stove; $4 52½@4 60 for chestnut. Leather—Hemlock is firm at previous prices. Wool quiet and unchanged; Sales 30,000 lbs at 42@48c for domestic fleece, and 42@51c for pulled. Linseed oil firmer at $1 00@1 02. Spirits turpentine firm at 56@57c. Sheeting copper quiet at 33c; ingot copper firmer at 26@26¼c for Baltimore, and 26¼@26½c for Lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at $40 00@42 00 for Scotch, and $35 00@40 00 for American. Bar iron more active at $90 00@95 00 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11½c for Russia. Nails quiet at 5½@5¾c for cut; 6¾@6¾c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Mess pork firmer. Sales 650 bbls at $31 25@31 51 for new mess; $30 00@35 50 for old do; $25 75@28 75 for prime; $28 50@30 00 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess, seller, April, at $31 50; 500 bbls do, seller, 6 months, at $31 00. Beef steady. Sales 140 tierces at $27 00@32 00 for prime mess; $31 00@38 00 for India mess. Beef hams steady. Sales 225 bbls at $30 00@35 00. Cut meats firmer. Sales 800 packages at 13¼@15¼c for shoulders; 17@18c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 13¾@14¾c for Western; 14½@14¾c for city. Middles firmer. Sales 220 boxes at 15¾@16c for Cumberland cut; 16½c for short ribbed; 17c for long ribbed clear. Lard firm. Sales 950 tierces at 20@20½c for steam; and 21½@21½c for kettle rendered; also 500 tierce steam, seller, February, March, and April, at 21@21¼c. Butter dull at 28@35c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@20½c. Freights to Liverpool without decided change. Engagements, 30,000 bush wheat per sail at 6d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat quiet and slightly in buyers favor, with a limited export demand for spring. Rye dull at $1 48@1 50 for western. Oats dull at 75c for western. Corn quiet at 96½c for new mixed western; 90@98c for old mixed western in store and afloat. Pork heavy and lower at $30 50 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with a moderate inquiry. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard dull and drooping, with no sales. Eggs steady at 28@30c.

MONEY

Easy and settled; demand was promptly met at 6@7 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Steady at 9¾ ₱ cent.

GOLD

Without decided change; closing firm; opened at 136½; fell to 136¾, and closing at 136@136¾. Exports to-day, $55,000.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Eastern exchange steady; 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium, selling. Flour steady and quiet; $5 25@6 50 for spring extras. Wheat less active, and ½@¾c lower; sales since 'Change, at $1 15. Corn firm and 1¼@1¾c higher; sales of new at 55@56¾c; no grade, at 51@51¾c; do. No. 1, 54c in store; yellow 58¼c on track; No. 1, 70c, seller last half April; No. 2, 62½c, seller May; new, 47¼c, buyer February; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats quiet, at 48¼@48¾c for No. 2; 45½c for rejected. Rye in fair demand, and 1½c higher; sales of No. 1, at $1 18@1 20. Barley quiet; $1 77½@1 78 for No. 2, cash, and $1 79 seller February. Highwines dull, at 92@92½c. Provisions active and steady; mess pork, $30 50@31 00; closing weak at $30 75. Lard opened strong and closed less firm, at 20¼c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged; dry salted shoulders, 15¾c, buyer February; short rib middles, 15¾c, buyer February through; sides, 15¾c, buyer February; sweet pickled hams, 16c on spot, and 17c for future. Dressed hogs dull; closing at $13@13 50, dividing on 200 lbs. Live hogs active and firm; $10 10@10 75 for shipping, and $11@11 62½ for packing. Beef cattle active and 15@25c higher; $4 25@5 50 for cows; $5 50@5 75 for fair to medium; $6 90@7 75 for good to choice, and $7 87½@8 00 for extra shipping steers.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 28.—Tobacco—Demand good, but very little offering. Cotton worth 27¾c for middling. Hemp—Undressed sold at 90c@$1 40. Flour—Superfine, $510@6 00; extra, $6 25@6 70; XX, $7@8. Wheat very little offering; prime to choice, $1 90. Corn weak at 60@70c. Oats steady, but inactive at 58@60c; the latter for shipping. Barley unchanged at $1 85@2 00 for prime to choice. Rye firm at $1 85@1 88. Whisky nominal at 85c. Pork active and higher at $31 50@31 50 on spot; large lots of country, for future delivery at $30 50. Bulk meats very stiff; city packed shoulders sold at at 13¼@13¾c; clear sides, 17c; loose shoulders and clear sides, for February delivery, 13@13½c. Bacon buoyant and more doing; shoulders, 14¾c; clear sides, 18@18½c; sugar cured hams, 18c. Lard active at 20c for tierce; 21¼c for keg. Hogs very few arriving; light to choice, 10½@11½c, packed to date, 226,000. Cattle—Receipts light, supply of better grades small; prices range at 3@4½c for inferior to medium; 8c for good to prime; 6@7½c for choice to extra.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat moderately active; amber a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1 90; amber $1 68@1 68½, closing at the inside rate; No. 2 spring $1 25; No. 3 do $1 10; rejected spring $1. Corn higher, active and very firm; sales of new at 66@66½c; rejected 62c; white 66c. Oats a shade lower and quiet at 56½@57c for Michigan and No. 1. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley $2 10 for Canada; No. 1 State in demand at $1 75. Dressed Hogs quiet at 12¾@13c. Clover seed $9 25.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Flour dull and weak; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 15 for No 1, and $1 13½ for No 2. Oats firmer at 48c for No 2. Corn firm at 58c for new. Rye scarce and higher at $1 13 for No 2. Barley nominal at $1 70@1 75 for No 2. Provisions quiet, firm and unchanged. Dressed hogs firmer at $13 00@13 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls flour; 27,000 bush wheat; 2,000 bush oats; 5,000 bush corn; 1,000 bush rye; 2,000 bush barley; 500 dressed hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 150 tierces pork; 15 tierces lard.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Tobacco—sales of 253 hhds lugs to cutting leaf at $5@25. Cotton 28c. Mess Pork $31@31 50. Lard 20¾@21c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼@15c; clear rib sides 17½@18c; clear sides 18½@18¾c; bulk shoulders 13¾@14c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c all packed. Superfine flour $5 75@6 25. Wheat $1 75@1 85. Corn 65@67c. Oats 60@62c. Rye $1 42@1 45. Whisky—raw, free, $1. River falling, with seven feet of water in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

JANUARY 27.—Flour quiet and demand light; city made—$11 00@11 25 for XX white, $9 50@9 75 for XX amber, and $8 25@8 50 for XX red winter; country made—$7 50@8 00 for XX red and amber, $7 00@7 50 for XX spring, and $9 20@10 00 for XX white. Wheat—No. 1 red winter held at $1 70; No. 2 do. held at $1 50. Corn—Sales 3 cars shelled at 70c, 2 cars do. at 71c, and 1 car ear on track at 66c. Oats nominal and held at 60c. Petroleum quiet but firm and unchanged; refined held at 34@35c.

DIED:

POLAN—On Tuesday, January 26th, at the residence of her husband in South Pittsburgh, Brownsville Pike, Mrs. ELLEN POLAN, age 54 years and 1 month.

IRWIN—On Thursday morning, January 21st, 1869, ELIZABETH IRWIN, in the sixty-first year of her age.

DICKSON—On Thursday, at 2